NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

VOL. CXXXVII. No. 22493. Registered at the C.P.O. SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1937 (Postage: China and Japan 1 cents; abroad 10 cents.) TEN CENTS

東京帝國大學 法學部研究室

THE HENRY LESTER SCHOLARSHIPS

The examination for the Henry Lester Scholarships, which was to be held in October, has been postponed but will be held, conditions permitting, later in the year. The date of this examination will be announced later in the local newspapers.

E. S. WILKINSON,
Secretary.
THE LESTER TRUST

Shanghai, September 27, 1937

9912

CATHEDRAL GIRLS SCHOOL

CORRECTION

The above School is situated at 955 Avenue Foch and not at 599 as erroneously given.

THE HEADMISTRESS.

LODGE ST. ANDREW IN THE FAR EAST

No. 493, S.C.

Members are reminded that the Regular Monthly Meeting of the Lodge to be held this evening will commence at 8 o'clock. Dress—Easy.

By Order of the R.W.M.

9918

THE SHANGHAI MARINE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION

Members are urged to send to the Offices of the Undersigned, as early as possible for a most important circular.

By Order of the Committee,
BECK & SWANN,
Secretaries.

17 The Bund
Shanghai, September 27, 1937.

9906

SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB

NOTICE

The Club will re-open to Members to-day, September 28.

V. G. STOTT,
Hon. Secretary.

9902

TO CUSTOMERS OF RCA VICTOR COMPANY OF CHINA

As of October 1, 1937 our previously announced temporary office will be closed and business will be continued from our regular offices in the China State Bank Building.

-2319

GRAYMAUVE

1004 Ave. Joffre. Tel. 72670

We announce the Opening of the Autumn Season with most exclusive.

GOWNS, COATS, HATS, HANDBAGS, etc.

-2321

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SALE of HATS

Sassoon House, Nanking Road

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for men
who live at the

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150 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
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9911

Dr. A. A. KOPITOFF

Dental Surgeon

has returned from her holidays.

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Telephone 73248

-2311

LA FEMME DE DEMAIN

announces that a new autumn stock is now on view.

Orders accepted for tailor-made costumes.

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Telephone 33029

-2266

Property in Areas Damaged During Hostilities

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88 Nanking Road

are prepared to undertake services in connection with the location and/or removal of effects and/or assessment of loss in the above mentioned areas. Telephone 10092.

9608

NOTICE

The public is hereby informed that with a written judgment rendered on July 15, 1937, in the matter of:

Chekiang Industrial Bank Ltd. vs. Estate Aloyse Stey (decd.) the French Consular Court for China at Shanghai has authorized the sale by public auction of the following properties:

1. A Lot of Land, located in Shanghai "off Tifeng Road" measuring 0 mow, 7 fun, 4 li, 4 hao, bounded North by B. C. Lot 6297, South by public Road, East by Kung's land and West by B. C. Lot 6297, known as B. C. Lot 12192, registered at the British Consulate-General, Shanghai, in the name of Sidney J. Powell.
2. A Lot of Land, located in Shanghai measuring 0 mow, 8 fun, 6 li, 4 hao, bounded: North by a footpath and Edinburgh Road, South, by F. C. Lot 1366, East by F. C. Lot 1362 and West by Nien's Land; known as F. C. Lot 1363, registered at the French Consulate-General, Shanghai in the name of Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine.
3. An independent dwelling house erected on part of F. C. Lot 1363 located in Shanghai at No. 14 Edinburgh Road, opposite Kinnear Road (Edin Terrace), with all its annexes.

The auction will take place in the premises of the French Consular Court, at 2 Rue du Consulat, Shanghai, on October 11, 1937, at 10.30 a.m. and the minimum limit shall be $28,000.00 (Dollars twenty-eight thousand only).

For information please apply to the undersigned:

Dr. A. ALBINI,
Musso, Fischer & Wilhelm,
294 Szechuen Road, Shanghai
Telephone 15028
or
To the Registrar,
French Consular Court
2 Rue du Consulat, Shanghai

9854

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THAT MEANS

HARVEY'S WHISKY

Obtainable at all Compradores
Price $4.90 per bottle
Sole Agents:
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9429

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381 Great Western Road

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PASTEURIZED "GRADE A" PRODUCTS

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9608

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9782

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FURNISHED

Single and Double Bedrooms each with Private Bath
Monthly Rates with or without Breakfast

For information and terms please apply to:

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6th Floor
(CATHAY HOTELS LIMITED)

9425

"North-China Daily News"

Audited Circulation Statement

Average number of paid copies sold Daily in August 1937

10,955

Shanghai 78.6% Outports 21.4%

The following is the circulation statement certified by the Company's auditors for August, 1937.

"The daily average circulation of the 'North-China Daily News' for the month of August. 1937. was ten thousand nine hundred and fifty-five copies, exclusive of frees and vouchers.

"The geographical distribution was Local. 78.6%, Outports and Foreign, 21.4%."

THOMSON & Co.
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

September 10, 1937.

A NATIVE OF EGYPT

recently pulled out all his own teeth for a wager. Now he talks Gum Arabic. Doctors' and hospital bills are ruinous in the case of serious injury unless one is financially protected by a Personal Accident Policy.

C. E. SPARKE
INSURANCE OFFICE

Agents:

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

316 Kiangse Road Telephone 10828

SS. "HUNAN"

Shanghai to Canton and Hong Kong, sailed August 29, 1937.

In consequence of the grounding of this vessel during the typhoon in the vicinity of Hong Kong on September 2, 1937, expenses have been incurred, which will form a contribution on the Cargo by way of General Average and/or Special Charges. Before delivery of the cargo to consignees and/or Ocean Carriers. Lloyd's Average Agreement will be required to be signed and a deposit of three per cent paid as security for the aforesaid contribution.

Arrangements can be made by the Undersigned to collect from Shippers of Cargo at Shanghai the deposit of three per cent, which should be paid, either in local or foreign currency, on the basis of the C.I.F. value of cargo.

For further particulars please apply to
W. R. M. Stevens.
Average Adjuster
Room 316/20 Wayfoong House
220 Szechuen Road
(Telephone 10033).
or to the undersigned

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Shanghai, September 28, 1937.

9922

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

mv. "RUHR"

CARGO FOR SHANGHAI AND FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SHANGHAI TO COAST AND RIVER PORTS AS WELL AS CARGO FOR HANKOW DIRECT.

CONSIGNEES ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that owing to the present hostilities it is impossible to discharge the above named vessel at Shanghai and Hankow.

The Captain of mv. "Ruhr" has been instructed to discharge her Shanghai cargo as well as cargo for Transhipment at Shanghai for Coast and River Ports and the cargo for Hankow direct at Hongkong, at Consignees' sole risk and expense, whereby all the obligations of the vessel, her Owners, Master and Agents will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms of the Company's Bill of Lading.

Consignees are requested to apply for delivery of their cargo to Messrs. Jebsen & Co., Hongkong.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

9925

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

ss. "WILLESDEN"

CARGO FOR SHANGHAI AND FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SHANGHAI TO COAST AND RIVER PORTS.

CONSIGNEES ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that owing to the present hostilities it is impossible to discharge the above named vessel at Shanghai.

The Captain of ss. "Willesden" has been instructed to discharge her Shanghai cargo as well as cargo for Transhipment at Shanghai for Coast and River Ports at Singapore, at Consignees' sole risk and expense, whereby all the obligations of the vessel, her Owners, Master and Agents will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms of the Company's Bill of Lading.

Consignees are requested to apply for delivery of their cargo to Messrs. N. V. Straits Java Trading Co., Singapore.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

9896

THE EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED OF COPENHAGEN

ms. "JAVA" from
Scandinavia and North Continent
via ports

CONSIGNEES ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that owing to the present hostilities it is impossible to discharge the above vessel at Shanghai.

The ms. "JAVA" will therefore discharge her Shanghai cargo at Manila at consignees sole risk and expense, whereby all obligations of the vessel, her Owners, Master and Agents will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms of the Company's Bill of Lading.

Consignees should therefore apply for delivery of their cargo to the Company's Agents at Manila. Messrs. Menzi & Co., Inc.

Agency of
THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

Shanghai, September 27, 1937.

9921

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Commander and Mrs. DOYLE

226 Hungjao Road

Telephone 29614

9914

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for

Selected
PORTS and SHERRIES

Wines suitable for every palate

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.

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The Oldest American Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

Founded 1792

Paid-Up Capital, U.S.$12,000,000. Assets, U.S.$112,541,941

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Telephone 12867 (4 lines)

NATIONAL LOANS SINKING FUND ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION

26th Year U.S. Currency Loan for Harbour Construction and River Conservancy in Kwangtung

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the drawn bonds of this loan amounting to U.S.$40,000 and coupons No. 1, amounting to U.S.$60,000 will be paid on and after September 30, 1937, at the offices of the Central Bank of China.

Shanghai, September 28, 1937

N.B.—This notice appeared on September 27, the coupons No. 1 amounting to U.S.$60,000 incorrectly read U.S.760,000.

-2325

"North-China Daily News" Sunday Supplement

PHOTOGRAPH COMPETITION

The Series for best "Animal Study" will close October 10

A Cash Prize of $25 will be given to the amateur sending in the best photograph of this series

THE SHANGHAI WATERWORKS CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England)

"A" SHARES COUPON 47
"B" SHARES COUPON 20
"C" SHARES COUPON 16

Holders of "A", "B" and "C" share warrants to bearer are hereby notified that coupons Nos. 47, 20 and 16 respectively representing an interim dividend on intra-agreement consumers' account of 3¾ per cent. will be payable on and after September 30, 1937 at the office of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai in Chinese Standard Dollars at its buying rate for demand drafts on London on the day of presentation of the coupons.

Coupons must be listed upon the Company's forms which may be had on application at the above-mentioned Bank and must be left two clear days previous to payment between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Saturdays excepted.

By Order of the Directors,
R. LOCK
Secretary.

Shanghai, September 25, 1937.

9903

THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances—Hongkong)

24th Issue 6%—1/10/26
25th Issue 6%—1/ 7/29

The Register of Transfers of Debentures will be closed for the above Issues from 23rd to 30th September, 1937, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

September 13, 1937.

9730

Directory of Protestant Missions in China

1937 EDITION

1—Index of Societies
2—Provinces with Cities and Towns in which the various Missions are situated, and List of Missionaries in each.
3—Alphabetical List of Protestant Missionaries in China.

Price $1.50; postage in China 15 cents

Publishers:
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD.
SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI POWER CO.

Tls. 6 SILVER PREFERRED STOCK
Re: Delivery of Dividend No. 30

The attention of Preferred Stockholders having a registered address in the Northern and Eastern areas of Shanghai is drawn to the present inability of the Postal Authorities to undertake delivery of mail in those areas. It is therefore suggested that all Preferred Stockholders affected, who have not already done so, should forward without delay their present temporary address to the Company to facilitate delivery of Dividend No. 30, payable October 1, 1937. Alternatively, such Preferred Stockholders can receive their dividend checks upon personal application being made at the Company's Offices, 181 Nanking Road, Room No. 200, on and after October 1, 1937.

H. GORDON-WRIGHT,
Secretary & Treasurer

9901

Come to Arcadia

With the advent of cooler weather, patrons will find an added delight in the cozy indoor restaurant at the

ARCADIA

The Arcadia Night Club is a haven of restfulness. There you may relax, listen to the orchestra, view an excellent cabaret show and if you desire enjoy a perfect Russian dinner at a very modest charge. For the casual visitor a delightful cocktail bar, with two hostesses to entertain.

Reservations: 72626

291 RUE AMIRAL COURBET

9667

Refugees return from Hongkong
Police River Hulk Transferred
Return of General Beaumont
Arrival of U.S. Marines
Retrieving Personal Effects from Hongkew
The Scarred Civic Centre
Parade of Italian Grenadiers

Photographs of the above and others which have appeared in the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" are now on view at Watson's, 71 Nanking Road, where prints may be obtained within a few hours.

Obtainable from Watson's

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We have just installed a Modern plant for the retreading of good used tyres under the supervision of a Canadian Tyre expert.

Let us quote you.

FIRST CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

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615 Avenue Foch
Telephone 74400 (6 lines)

QUIET bachelor mess seeks furnished house on reasonable terms for six months. Address Box 1102, N.C.D.N.

9919

WITH board, flat of two rooms, verandah, one bathroom, large garden in front. Mrs. Eriksen, 335 Rue Bourgeat.

-2327

TO LET, up-to-date furnished apartment, ninth floor, modern building, complete with all furnishing, etc., best residential district French Concession, excellent communication. From six to twelve month. Please address Box 1101, N.C.D.N.

-2307

TO LET, fully-furnished, semi-detached house, modern conveniences, steam heating, refrigerator, four bathrooms, five bedrooms, three living rooms, verandahs, nice garden, Route Pottier, end of October for six months or longer. Very low rental to responsible tenant. Address Box 1081, N.C.D.N.

9899

FOR SALE. A magnificent home in best residential part of French Concession. McMichael's Agency. Room 410. 149 Szechuen Road.

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WANTED south of Soochow Creek bonded warehouse facilities for approximately 1,000 cubic feet. Address Box 1088, N.C.D.N.

9900

Classified Advertisements continued On Page 10

A Household Name:

MARCHANTS

The whisky your friends will always be pleased to drink.

Agents
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

9428

After a Cycle of Cathay

Whether going on home leave or retiring, your personal and, probably, your business interests in China and especially in Shanghai, will continue.

Letters will be uncertain; news in home papers will be scanty. The cheapest and most effective link will be the weekly copy of the *North-China Herald* containing all the China news of the *North-China Daily News* and costing, including postage, $2.50 a month.

Send your name and address to the Circulation Department, North-China Herald. 17 The Bund. or Tel 11055

C. N. GRAY & CO., LTD.

161 Nanking Road

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SUITS and OVERCOATS

We are Prepared to Execute RUSH orders' within twenty-four hours.

SHIRT MAKERS AND TAILORS OF DISTINCTION

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the growing child must have that most important of all foods—MILK.

THE MODEL DAIRY FARM

8 Tifeng Road Telephone 21997

Licensed to sell Grade "A" Dairy Products.

9482

What the Press Says of The Shanghai Directory

(July Edition of the China Hong List)

"The volume is well worth the money asked for it, and it is as handy, neat and accurate a work as it has been our lot to see."—*Shanghai Times.*

"The task of apartment hunting will be reduced to a minimum by perusing the long list of apartment houses contained in the July edition of the Hong List."—*China Press.*

"It has been revised with the care which has become almost a tradition, and is as complete a register of residents, agents, hongs, as mortal man could devise. Its chief claim to popularity is not its compactness, nor its comprehensiveness, but its *reliability.* The volume has been brought up to date, and no business house in the city can afford to be without a copy of 'The Shanghai Directory' at hand. The little Red Riding Hood of the Bund publications merits praise, and deservedly gets it."—*The Shipping Review and Shipping and Engineering.*

If you have not yet ordered your copy do so at once.

Price $6; with Map $7

THE PUBLISHERS,
North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd.
17 The Bund

The "Suregrip"

WORSTED TROUSERS

Smarter than flannel and perfectly tailored. Will not stretch or sag. Made with extended waistbands and adjustable side straps. Mid-grey, light-grey or the new fawn shade.

PRICE $25.50 PAIR (London Price 30/-)

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

FOR SALE

Now in Shanghai and Available for Immediate Delivery

NEW BABCOCK and WILCOX
WATER TUBE LAND OR MARINE BOILER

LENGTH	13 ft. 2 in.	HEATING SURFACE	2,900 sq. ft.
WIDTH	14 ft. 6½ in.	GREAT AREA	88 sq. ft.
HEIGHT	14 ft. 3½ in.	STEAM PRESSURE	200 lbs. sq. in.

For FURTHER INFORMATION ADDRESS Box 1098, N.C.D.N.

9917

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These areas are available for immediate occupation at exceptionally reasonable rentals.
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(Incorporated in Hongkong)

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Forwarding Agents
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Transportation
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9903

Just Published

THE CHINA

Architects and Builders Compendium

1937

Cloth bound, quarto, 199 pages, illustrated

This indispensable reference volume for the architect or builder contains valuable general information regarding land, property and building as well as technical details as to costs and price lists. A directory of architects and firms with architectural departments and a catalogue of building materials obtainable in Shanghai or represented by Shanghai firms and agencies are also included.

$5 net

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE, SHANGHAI
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During the emergency Canton Road Entrance is being used.

On Sale Shortly

In response to many requests the "North-China Daily News" is bringing out a Special Memento of the present hostilities round Shanghai in the form of an Album of Sapajou's cartoons, accompanied by the witty comments of "In Parenthesis." This Album entitled

SHANGHAI'S SCHEMOZZLE

by SAPAJOU

with R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN ("In Parenthesis")

will be on sale shortly, and as probably there will be a great demand, all those who desire copies should fill up the form below and forward it to this office as early as possible.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS
(Postage Extra)

PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT,
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"
17 The Bund.

Dear Sirs,

Kindly send me.....cop.....of "Shanghai's Schemozzle" to the following address. I enclose $.....herewith.

Name .....

Address .....

In Parenthesis

Assurance

Rear Admiral Honda's statement that the Japanese Navy was determined at all costs to spare the lives and property of Chinese and foreign non-combatants is a most important one. With regard to Chinese non-combatants we are not so sure, but we have it on the best authority with regard to the foreigners that any bomb showing xenophobic tendencies is smartly paddled on the rounded end and sent back to Japan.

* * *

Rebuked

So Indignant, in the correspondence column yesterday accused us of lack of good taste, referring to the following paragraph.

> Quite a number of people have written to Shanghai complaining of conditions in Laichikok Jail, to which Shanghai refugees have been transferred from the Jockey Club buildings in Happy Valley.
>
> Really, we are completely at a loss to understand the ingratitude of some people. Here they are removed to quieter quarters where their sleep shall not be disturbed by the early morning training gallops for the Autumn Meeting, and all they do is to grouse about it!

The poor lad assumes that everything written in this column is intended as a joke. In this case it wasn't. It was, as Artemus Ward would say, "writ sarkastik," and the sarcasm was not levelled at the refugees. Will he, when he next fails to perceive the point, send in to I.P. who will be only too glad to supply him with a set of blue prints?

* * *

Deduction

Reading the lucubrations of people who have recently been criticizing the press. IN PARENTHESIS comes to the painful conclusion that any journalist with whom anyone disagrees must of necessity be just a plain crook.

* * *

Grave News

The schemozzle has now entered its most serious stage, with propagandists on either side hurling heavy words at each other. The Chinese were accused by the Japanese of using sneezing gas. Mayor Yui retorted that if the Japanese were sneezing it was not because of Chinese gas but because of cold feet. It is reported that when the Mayor made this delicate riposte before the correspondents attending the Press conference he drew ripples of laughter from them. We shall shortly embark on the study of how to make journalists happy. They must be simple souls to break into ripples of laughter so easily.

* * *

Warning

A local caption:—

CHINESE TAKING INITIATIVE HERE

Well, all we can say is that if the Japanese will persist in leaving the initiative lying about the Chinese can't be blamed for taking it.

* * *

The Optimist

JAPANESE IN N. CHINA BELIEVED SUING FOR PEACE

Reads a local heading. Japan, having secured considerable success in the north, feels herself completely defeated, if you get what we mean.

* * *

How Silly

It is denied that the Japanese are taking over the Customs in the Yangtszepoo area. Of course they aren't. Does anyone believe for one moment that they are paying duty on all the material they are importing to give China a wallop on the beezer?

* * *

How Horrid!

BELIEF IN HELL CONFIRMED BY EVENTS IN SHANGHAI

All right! All right! Ever since a noble lord called this place a "sink of iniquity," someone or other has always been taking a poke at it.

* * *

This Stern War

> Two Chinese generals whose forces were defeated by the Japanese army in the Peiping-Hankow Railway zone, are reported to have been executed for "dereliction of duty."

C'est fait pour encourager les autres.

* * *

Wrong Again!

> Chinese casualties in and near Paoting, were placed by the War Office to-day at more than 17,000 strong.—Domei.

Casualties it may be noted medically are never strong: they're weak.

* * *

Another Misfire

IN PARENTHESIS

"North-China Daily News,"

Dear—I.P.

It is difficult to see the point of the joke which IN PARENTHESIS makes today under the heading of "The same old Bromides."

Under present conditions, these famous lines of W. E. Henley seem so applicable to Shanghai that they are worth quoting in full:—

"Out of the night that covers me
Black as the pit from pole to pole
I thank whatever Gods may be
For my unconquerable soul
In the full clutch of circumstance
I have not winced nor cried aloud
Under the bludgeonings of fate
My head is bloody but unbowed."

R. D.

Shanghai, Sept. 27.

Some of us don't love ourselves at all, do we?

* * *

Fooled This Time

From a Hongkong paper

> The Shanghai Interport bowlers are going to be handicapped if they come down this year. So many of their wives are already in Hongkong.

The Shanghai bowlers are not going down south and the joke is on Hongkong, for they will have to play under double handicaps—Shanghai's and their own.

* * *

Easy Work

Just another of those captions:—

CHINESE AWAITING MAJOR ATTACK

It is expected that he will arrive together with General Assault.

* * *

Those Knees Again

The Shanghai correspondent of the "Chugai" a leading Japanese commercial newspaper has some illuminating remarks to make upon the present situation, not the least brilliant of which follows:—

> It is difficult at present to predict how long China could hold out in the present struggle, as it is still unknown when China will be beaten to her knees, the correspondent concluded.

From our own observations China appears to have a strange aversion from being beaten to her knees, and may still prove to be quite troublesome about it all.

BY SAPAJOU

Major-General A. P. D. Telfer Smollett, D.S.O., M.C.

Commander of the British Forces in Shanghai Area

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PEACE WITH HONOUR

"Less Said, The Better"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The mere mention of these two words "International Guarantee" thrusts pains to the depth of our heart. If our memory serves us right, have China's sovereignty and territorial integrity been already internationally guaranteed in a wider scope by the Nine-Power Treaty in particular and by the League Covenant in general, the latter with such provisions as economic and military sanctions for its enforcement?

We do not like to take issue at present with Mr. SOWERBY on the soundness of his internationally guaranteed neutral zone scheme, as published in your to-day's correspondence column, and to deal at great length with the reasons eloquently advanced by him in support thereof, but it will be decidedly interesting to know from him what kind of international guarantee he advocates to enforce the provisions of his proposed treaty in case of violation. Is there anything fresh and new in his mind other than military sanctions?

JULIUS TUNG.

Shanghai, Sept. 25.

China's Grievances

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With regard to BRITISH PEACEMAKER's "eloquent appeal" for "Peace With Honour" in your paper dated 20th inst., I beg to present the following comments from the viewpoint of a Chinese.

After briefly dwelling on the general horrors of a modern war such as is being waged in and around Shanghai, this honourable gentleman came to wonder are militarism and military conquest the sole aim of the contending parties? I am sure there can be no other question more naive than this in the eyes of a Chinese. Words can not express my amazement in seeing so many foreign observers failing to see such a simple fact that the present war is practically forced on us by the Japanese and that we have no other alternative except to go down on our knees as the Japanese government openly wants us to do. As far as our share in the present "mess" is concerned, it is a war for resisting foreign aggression and for self-preservation. In other words, even when we succeed in driving the Japanese out of our territory which we are now determined to do, we can not call it a "military conquest." Though we might sometimes be overconfident in our military strength as our enemy are trying to convince us, I am sure there can be no Chinese entertaining such dreams as a military conquest over the other nation. As to the idea of achieving this conquest by a war waged on our own soil and bringing whole-scale destruction to the life and property of our own nationals, it is undoubtedly a piece of wild fancy beyond the limited capacity of every Chinese. This point, I believe, should have been clear to any sane-minded person. And I hope there will be no one to blame us for having too strong a love for life and honour!

Then, the gentleman asks is there no other means to secure peace than having to fight it out? Here, he produces the ready-made formula of a neutrality zone and hints at the idea of making Shanghai a free port. First, I want to remind the gentleman that when this neutrality plan was proposed at the beginning of the hotilities, the Chinese government immediately indicated its readiness to consider it; and it was the Japanese government who turned it down. This important international episode happened not long ago, and must have impressed the well-intentioned mediators as to which party is to be held to blame. Secondly, he seems to have utterly failed to appreciate the real meaning of the present conflict by taking it as a mere repetition of the 1932 incident. We must make it clear that the local war of 1932 was one between the Japanese government and the 19th Route Army with a few other sympathisers, while the present conflict is one part of a war (though still undeclared) between China and Japan which is raging at least on four different fronts, Shanghai being one of them. Therefore, so long as this war carries on, peace for Shanghai is impossible. There is one prevalent belief among foreign circles that if war can be kept away from Shanghai, this port will instantly bask in permanent peace and prosperity. But, let us ask is it possible in the present case? If all China is thrown into the throes of a long drawn out war, a struggle for life and death, in which destruction and ruin of a great part of her domain would be inevitable, will commerce and trade in Shanghai go on flourishing in the sunshine of sublime isolation as the case was in the civil war days of old China or even in the local conflict of the 19th Route Army with the Japanese in 1932? When a plant is cut from its root, it won't grow. And when Shanghai is cut off from the rest of China, Shanghai will be no more Shanghai! These critics are evidently suffering from a short-sightedness which can perhaps be only eradicated by time and facts. Now the mention of making Shanghai a free port reminds one of a short-lived movement in 1932 toward that direction. But it is queer that the authors of this "free port plan" are obsequiously silent this time, presumably they know too that it is no time now to harp on this old tune. However, the mere mention of this idea in the gentleman's letter is regretfully irrelevant with the title "Peace With Honour" under which this letter was printed. If China concludes the present war by making Shanghai a free port, peace, might be, but honour, never. The honourable gentleman may have a vague idea of the feeling of an average Chinese in hearing about this proposal, provided that somebody should suggest to make, say, Portsmouth or Plymouth a free port.

As a Chinese, I can never understand why so many foreigners seem to fail to see through such a simple fact as the present Sino-Japanese conflict. The Japanese have robbed us of the whole of Manchuria, a great part of Hopei and Charhar, and are now penetrating into Shansi and Suiyuan, and yet there are still people talking about the Japanese grievances! I really doubt whether they sincerely believe in such arguments, or they are only adopting it for convenience in pushing forward certain views which their conscience does not allow them to uphold. Or, to be perfectly frank, is it simply because it is easier to silence the weak than the strong? In that case, I should say China's only fault is her weakness. That is exactly why we are now exerting ourselves to prove whether we can not be strong also. By the time when we succeed in convincing our enemy as well as our friends that we can be strong and we are strong, then we shall not only hear about appeals, but actually have "Peace with Honour"!

A. CHINESE.

Shanghai, Sept. 24.

Question of Precedents

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—"My country maybe right, my country maybe wrong; right or wrong, my country." We cannot expect anything other than what is based on the foregoing famous saying, coming from any Japanese, proud as they are of being Japanese. "A Japanese Survey" published in to-day's N.C.D.N. was no exception. But I, though a Chinese, admire his courage to voice his views, distorted though they may be, in face of unanimous condemnation of this ruthless slaughter of Chinese people on Chinese soil, his militarists have been staging since the Lukochiao incident.

"You can't fool all the people all the time." If what our worthy enemy said about us misrepresenting facts to the whole world was true, we Chinese were certainly flattered for given the credit of succeeding in fooling everybody. On the other hand, that statement has discounted the mentality and intelligence of all the smart foreign correspondents and journalists stationed on our shores for having swallowed the entire book, line and sinker put out by us.

No Japanese opinion voiced at this time would be complete without making reference to the 1927 events. The history of our country is full of blunders, that we admit (fighting the Japanese militarists will never be a blunder), and waste no efforts to defend them. But, ten years is a long time; we can not be forever denied the right to change our point of view. Why didn't our worthy enemy go back to 1900 and cite the murder of the German Minister by the Boxers as a precedent to justify the attempt on the life of H.B.M.'s Ambassador? And why not cite the Boston massacre to justify the wholesale slaughter of non-combatants at the South Station, Sunkiang, Nanking, Canton etc? Precedents are meaningless!

Further, did the Britons take advantage of the 1927 events to wield a big sword to slice off the Province of Kwangtung from us as Japan did to the Four Eastern Provinces in 1931? It would have been just as easy for the Britons to tear off a few feet on the Canton-Kowloon Railway as a pretext. And it would have been just as easy for them to lose a lieutenant or two in the wildness of the interior of China to tell the world that their subsequent acts were only for "self defence." The laughter echoed in the Hall of the League Assembly shouldn't worry them.

Let us make an appeal to the nationals of our worthy enemy. For the love of your own people and our people and the peoples of the whole world, please think in terms of "right is might" and not the vice versa. Your dear country is now on the wrong path, the world acknowledges it, so it would take a sane patriot, not the fanatic kind, to criticize the policy of one's own country when such criticism is sorely needed.

JOHN YEN-SUAN.

Shanghai, Sept. 25.

A Reasoning Process

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The author of the book. "Love, the Law of Life" is a Japanese. Not all Japanese believe in ruthless bombing. This is quite obvious. But the better element of the Japanese people is not in power now. They are victims of Japanese militarists. If they say something against the militarists, their lives will become as cheap as the Chinese lives. It is the result of the tyranny of a few cruel leaders in Japan now.

There are others who seem to have another reasoning process than the rest of the world. What is their reasoning?

One Japanese would tell you: "Don't get alarmed. We Japanese are the most humane people on earth. See what we have done. We have asked Dr. Junpei Shinobu, Japan's foremost exponent of international law to come to the Shanghai area advising the armed forces, including of course the air forces, on the legitimacy of their objectives. After this legal sanction, there will be no mistake in Japanese bombing from now on. So be calm, trust the Japanese. There can be no wrong with the Imperial Army, Navy, and Air Force." This is one kind of reasoning from the Japanese.

Then there is another kind. I think it is better for me to quote the entire telegram: Japanese Reply to Britain. Tokyo, Sept. 25. "In reply to the British protest against the bombing of Nanking and Canton on Wednesday, the Japanese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs is reported to have assured the British Ambassador that further precautions would be taken." See the "North-China Daily News," Sept. 26, 1937. Well, after this Japanese assurance, the Japanese aeroplanes can do what they please. This kind of reasoning is very common with the Japanese military authority.

In brief, in these days of desperate struggle for supremacy in the Orient and consequently in the rest of the world, the Japanese militarists see only one objective, namely, to wipe out those who stand in their way.

Z. K.

Shanghai, Sept. 26.

That Neutral Zone

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I have read with interest Mr. SOWERBY's plea in the columns of your journal for the creation of a neutrality zone around Shanghai. It seems to me that we already have enough international treaties to have prevented this second "Shanghai War" if those agreements had been lived up to by the signatories. Consequently, I see no reason for the creation of a neutral zone around Shanghai, this giving rise to another fatuous belief that we here in Shanghai would be safe, by reason of solemn covenants freely entered into.

Foreign Powers have repeatedly failed to uphold the neutrality of the International Settlement from Japanese aggressions as is now openly admitted on all sides, so why talk about creating a still larger neutrality zone?

Moreover, I differ from Mr. SOWERBY that the local hostilities are contrary to Chinese interests when the problem is viewed from a military point of view. The location here is a very convenient one for the Chinese to bring their main forces to bear upon the Japanese, thus forcing the latter either to sacrifice important local interests or else to fight the Chinese upon terms more nearly equal than would be the case if the hostilities were confined to North China. The results both in 1932 and thus far in 1937, in my opinion, justify the view that I have put forward as to the military aspects of the question, a view, incidentally, which I believe to be shared by a number of foreign military observers. As a matter of fact, the Chinese have made quite a good showing in both of the Shanghai wars while at the same time the Japanese have displayed the intellectual poverty of their military leadership.

Personally, I have no more enthusiasm than Mr. SOWERBY for the war here in Shanghai and would prefer to have it further away, but at the same time it seems to me more appropriate to talk about compelling the Japanese to observe the neutrality of the International Settlement, which they are again using as a military base, instead of talking about creating a new neutrality zone around Shanghai with the prospect of the agreement being merely another "scrap of paper." In conclusion, I ask Mr. SOWERBY what reason he has for thinking that the Japanese would observe a neutrality zone around Shanghai even if one was created. I also ask what reason he has for thinking that the interested western Powers would honour their signatures to such an agreement by insisting that Japan live up to her obligation. I am thoroughly tired of these fatuous paper agreements, made only to be dishonoured, and much prefer something based upon big battleships and heavy battalions.

JOHN B. PENNISTON.

Shanghai, Sept. 25, 1937.

Playing Into Japan's Hands

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Your correspondent, Mr. A. DE C. SOWERBY is playing into the hands of Japan in advocating the establishment of a neutral zone around Shanghai. Japan herself submitted this proposition in 1932 which was wisely rejected by the Western Powers.

Such a scheme might have been feasible several decades ago but not in these enlightened times, and any attempt to put it into effect would lead to further antagonism. Moreover, it is very questionable whether the Western Powers would enforce it since it would place them in the same category as Japan.

Undoubtedly, Shanghai would have been secure, and major hostilities would not have been forced in its vicinity had it not been for the aggressiveness of Japan, therefore, it would appear that the future security of Shanghai can only be guaranteed by getting to the root of the evil and eradicating it, and the Panama Canal and Singapore might come in useful for this purpose.

SNOSRAP.

Shanghai, Sept. 27.

RE-OPENED SCHOOLS

Temporary Classes Only

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—We are somewhat concerned that your article in to-day's issue of your newspaper under the heading "Back to Normal Spreads to Local Schools" may possibly give the impression that the authorities of the Cathedral Boys' and Girls' Schools advocate the return of children to Shanghai. There is no question at present of the re-opening of either School. Your contributor has, no doubt, based his article on the notices which have appeared announcing the institution of temporary classes. We would particularly call your attention to the word "temporary." The sole object of both Committees is to provide temporary education for children who happen to be in Shanghai.

W. S. KING
Chairman,
Committee of Management,
Cathedral School for Girls.

A. E. SEDDON.
Chairman,
Committee of Management,
Cathedral School for Boys.

Shanghai, Sept. 27.

***Careful perusal of the article will reassure Mr. King and Mr. Seddon. The writer made it perfectly clear that the re-opening applied only to children who had not been evacuated. He certainly never suggested that any authorities were in favour of the return of children to Shanghai—on the contrary he drew attention to Consular opinion on that point. The article, incidentally was not based on the notices mentioned but on information acquired as the result of direct personal contact with the institutions concerned.

THE WAR'S ECONOMICS

A Japanese Survey

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—That Japan will win the battles but not the war seems to be the opinion commonly held by foreign observers who believe that the Japanese economic structure is more or less built on "feet of clay."

There is also the belief that China and Japan will both suffer greatly from the present hostilities, but that it will be China who will be able to recover more easily because of her less intricate economic life.

Although I do not claim to be an expert on such matters, I should like to express my views on the subject in the columns of your esteemed journal.

The supplementary military budget, it must be recalled, totalled more than Y.2,000,000,000 and passed the Diet on September 6 without a single dissentient vote. Foreigners unacquainted with the various aspects of Japan's national economy believe that this colossal amount would immediately pauperize Japan, which annually feels concern over the issue of Y.1,000,000,000 worth of "red ink" bonds. This view is erroneous.

Roughly speaking, China's military expenses are only a tenth of those of Japan, but her casualties are ten times as great. Since the hostilities are being carried on in China, her economic losses are increasing day and night.

It is estimated that even during the past one month of hostilities, China has sustained a staggering economic loss. Whereas this immense sum will probably be never recovered, Japan's military expenditures will also serve to provide employment. For Japan's expenses to a large extent are those for the transportation of troops to the front, relief for the families of men killed in action, and increased grants to the enlisted men. In short, the money is mainly spent within the country.

Since the establishment of Manchoukuo, Japan has been spending annually between Y.200,000,000 and Y.300,000,000 for economic construction. The investment of these funds in the New Empire, with which a considerable amount of railway equipment has been purchased from Japan, has led to a wave of prosperity in several branches of industry.

Moreover, there is now a plentitude of capital available for investment. Thus, for instance, the postal savings deposits, a large portion of which is available for immediate investment, reach Y.3,500,000,000 made up of small deposits, while major banks hold deposits totalling Y.13,400,000,000, according to figures released in May. So plentiful is available capital in Japan that state bonds pay an interest of 3.5 per cent., while the debentures of the South Manchuria Railway Company pay an interest of 4.3 per cent.

In comparison with these available funds for industrial and other uses, the Y.2,000,000,000 recently appropriated for military expenditures is not a sum so colossal as is generally believed.

Also worthy of note is the absolute national unity with which the nation is ready at any time to confront a crisis. It will be recalled that the Diet has always been the scene of internal squabbles, but these have been promptly abandoned whenever Japan faced a national crisis. Thus it was during the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95 and during the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05; thus it is now.

In every crisis in the past, the complete national unity exhibited by the various political factions has been a source of amazement to the enemy and has always been instrumental in bringing about the nation's early and thorough recovery.

Material damage suffered by Japan in the Great Earthquake and fire of September 1, 1923, was estimated at the time at more than 10,000,000,000. When calculated in terms of to-day's yen, the same damage would roughly amount to Y.40,000,000,000.

I recall the terrible conflagration which followed the earthquake in Tokyo. Every structure in half of the Capital's area was reduced to ashes, while two-thirds of the city's population were left homeless. For two days the holocaust raged, reducing to naught the homes and all worldly possessions of two million people. But undaunted by this disaster, the Japanese people, within a few years built a Tokyo more splendid than the city of old.

If our people should fail to understand the significance and gravity of the present incident and celebrate their hard-earned victory by luxurious living, Japan will meet with totally unexpected difficulties.

Fortunately, however, the Japanese people fully realize that the current calamity has been brought about by the mistaken attitude of the Chinese authorities for many years past and they are now determined to go to the limit if necessary.

That such an understanding and determination really exists is clearly shown by the fact that contributions of the people to the Army since the inception of the incident have already passed the Y.10,000,000 mark, while those to the Navy exceed Y.6,000,000. These sums represent only the cash donations and do not include gifts in kind.

The Japanese people at home, as well as the Japanese residents here, are now fully convinced that to prevent a recurrence of similar incidents, it is necessary to settle the current incident as thoroughly as possible, however long it may take and whatever sacrifices it may entail.

Regarding the fundamental causes for the breakdown in Sino-Japanese relations, let the few following words suffice.

The Manchurian incident occurred despite Japan's efforts to cultivate China's friendship. Seven years of diplomatic effort by Baron Kijuro Shidehara stands as genuine testimony of the sincere attempt made by Japan to promote friendly relations with China.

The dispatch of a Japanese economic mission here earlier this year and the statements made by Mr. Naotake Sato, former Minister for Foreign Affairs, have evoked no favourable response from China, but on the contrary, served to give rise to expressions of contempt for Japan. This attitude is responsible for having brought about the present unhappy situation. It is the impression of the Japanese people that their friendly overtures toward China have been reciprocated with hatred and enmity. Moreover, the Japanese people cannot overlook the attitude of the Chinese Government and the Kuomintang, which are directing the anti-Japanese movement.

Demonstrating such understanding and determination in the current dispute, the Japanese people are confident of their ability to liquidate within a few years, any adverse effects of the incident. They find great encouragement in their ability to heal the wounds caused by the Great Earthquake.

I wish in closing, to re-emphasize that the Japanese people do not consider the Chinese people as their enemy. This is proved by the fact that about 60,000 Chinese residents in Japan are enjoying peace, entertaining no fear of mob attacks.

A foreign friend of mine, who has just returned from Tokyo, told me he was amazed to find a young Chinese girl, dressed in Chinese clothes, in an enthusiastic throng at the Tokyo Station, seeing off soldiers departing for China.

The song "Fight and Chastize the Chinese Nation," which was in vogue during the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95, is popular again, but the word "Nation" is now replaced by the word "Army." This change of a single word has a profound meaning, worthy of the careful consideration of the Nanking Government.

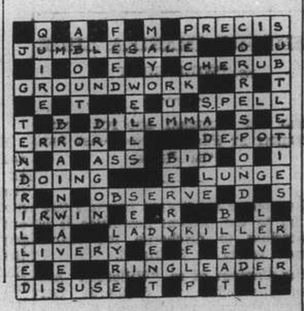
K. KANAI.
("Tiger")

Shanghai, Sept. 25.

***Mr. Kanai's bid for the hospitality of these columns cannot be permitted without note being made of the fact that, leaving his economic dissertations out of account, his description of the working of Sino-Japanese relations is partly based on assertions which have been consistently refuted by the "North-China Daily News" *ad nauseam*

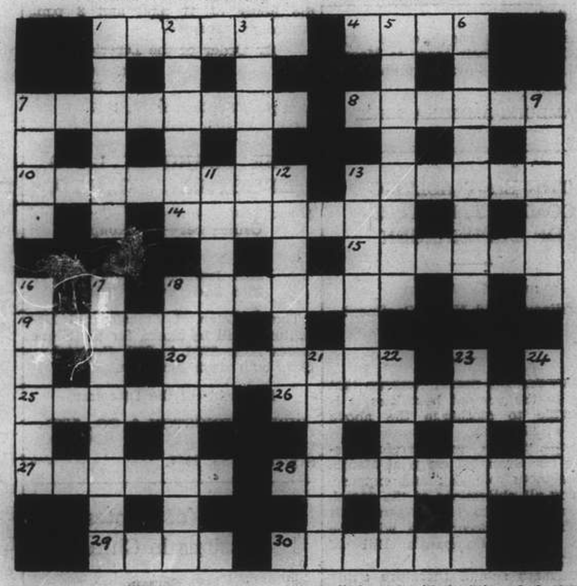
For particulars of
SHANGHAI SCHEMOZZLE
please turn to page one

SOLUTION OF LONDON PUZZLE NO. 1320



LONDON CROSS WORD NO. 1321

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")



ACROSS

1 A risk the golfer tries to avoid
4 A foot-warmer
7 Bovine suggestion of insect intemperance
8 Sad consequence of horseplay in pain
10 Nicely adjusted
13 Epithet for a Persian cat, perhaps
14 Journey's end
15 Refreshing representation of one of the family in repose
18 Desirable description of article for the papers
19 It would be criminal to take this seriously
20 He is apparently of no particular rank
25 This attacker might give help if he lost his head
26 A common illuminant
27 Of little worth, and incautious at heart
28 One of the U.S.A.
29 A common covering, perhaps
30 A little girl will doubtless find comfort in this present

DOWN

1 Of no high estate
2 Anna is confused in this Eastern apartment
3 He may rise to be 20 across
5 A similar instance
6 A contest of two eights
7 Stone from an English town
9 Animal with arch head
11 A vocalist is upset concerning no sea creature
12 This has no entire meaning
13 This famous scientist was a long way over time
16 The start of 7 across for example
17 One who prefers a suit
18 Not 12 down
21 Destroy
22 The home of the Lutine bell
23 Form of gas-hat
24 A boss

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THE BOOK PAGE

A WORLD PROBLEM

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE PACIFIC.—By Gregory Bienstock. Allen & Unwin, London. 12/6.

The present division of the world's war materials and of the world's population among the individual states is not a permanent division. That in effect is the text which the author takes in developing his very interesting examination of Pacific policies and possibilities. The dsturbance of the balance of power in Africa by the Italian acquisition of Ethiopia must also alter the balance in Europe itself. This book seeks to show that the development of the political situation in the Far East, increasing steadily in importance and extent, has a far greater consequence for Europe and America than events in Africa. Therefore it is the real purpose of the author to prove to people living on either Atlantic coast that the Western Pacific is of deep concern to them.

Chinese Immigration

The Atlantic and the Mediterranean worlds until now have been the stage on which the drama of world history has been played. There are 9 hundred million people in the Atlantic world, 723 million in the Pacific world, and 405 million in the Indian world. The second and third oceanic worlds are generally looked upon as simply an appendage to the Atlantic-Mediterranean world. The fact that the European West has been the centre of the world for the last 200 years is merely indicative of a phase in world history—a development which may be the first stage in the shifting of the centre of gravity from the Atlantic European world which is now becoming visible. The radical change in the traffic of the countries on the Pacific has an important bearing on the general change in the geo-political situation. Chinese immigration to the extent of about 10 million people vastly affects conditions in many countries on the Pacific littoral, and it extends even as far as South Africa. On the Asiatic continent itself, apart from Malaya and French Indo-China, the Chinese immigration from Hopei and Shantung to Russia's Far Eastern provinces and to Manchuria is an important political factor to-day. Chinese immigration into Manchuria is also of great significance, for it will have to be taken into account eventually when the destiny of Manchoukuo is finally determined. Japanese emigration is on by no means so high a scale and the figure is estimated at about 1,500,000.

Cultures in Collision

Europe first experienced the great offensive of Asiatic imperialism in the Arab and Ottoman conquests. The counter-offensive carried Europeans into Asia, with Africa and America as intermediate stages. Counter-colonization was a European invention. The Russian colonization of Asia, creating a solid Eurasian bloc, and the foundation of the American continent from across the Atlantic, developed into a rivalry which met in the Pacific. China and Japan have been drawn into this conflict and they consequently started a counter-colonization movement against Europe:

> Two cultures come into collision in the Pacific, two cultures intermingled in the course of millennia to their mutual enrichment. Europe had taken the beginnings of her civilization from Asia Minor and for many centuries was open to Asiatic influences. Then things are reversed, for Asia accepts European culture. This European culture, however, is at a declining stage in its development. There is little doubt that the adaptation by Asiatics of European culture is not a final process. The Chinese culture is too old and too stubborn to give way to European culture. The other possibility, the orientalization of European-American culture, is also unlikely. Perhaps we are nearing an epoch when both cultures will coalesce and merge to their mutual benefit.

Japan and Russia

To picture this problem in terms of strategy is to speculate first on the possible consequences of the frequent confrontation of Japan and Russia. Neither power can hope for a decisive victory in an isolated war, and the conclusion is, therefore, that unless there is a world-wide conflagration, Japan and Russia are likely to devise a *modus operandi* without plunging into incalculable risks. A war in the Western Pacific, whether purely continental or purely a sea war, or a combination of both, would in Mr. Bienstock's opinion last not months but years. Victory would come only as the result of extreme economic and social effort. Such a war could cause revolutions and counter-revolutions. In considering the position of the United States, the clash in Europe has to be remembered:

> The isolation of the United States as regards Europe is to-day a mere phrase which may still have some electioneering value in the States of the Middle West or in the speeches of backwoods senators in Washington, but every serious politician on either side of the Atlantic knows that the United States is just as interested in the fact of Austria as in that of Panama. Conversely, America with all its problems has to-day become an essential part of the European political system. To re-establish the balance of power in Europe which was upset on the battlefields of Flanders and of Northern France by the German guns, our part of the world used American industry and the American Army. The same thing will happen again.

In the Hands of Destiny

The book pertinently points out that there is no such thing as eternal friendship or eternal enmity in world politics:

> ....The conflict between Britain and Russia and between Britain and Germany is certainly much more serious and from the geopolitical point of view much more likely than the conflict between France and Germany and between Germany and Russia. To-day Germany and Russia are kept apart by the very different conception of life. But what would happen if both these authoritarian States found *rapprochement* possible on the compromise conception of "national bolshevism"? A German-Russian block in certain circumstances supported by Japan—we do not say that such a conception is actual, but what realist statesman, particularly what Anglo-Saxon statesman, could leave such a prospect, however distant, completely out of his calculation? If the dynamic forces get free play, and if the conservative elements in London, Paris, and Washington are unable to keep the fields in which they will play isolated, it is highly probable that the friendships and enmities within the field of the eternal world-conflict will be very different from those existing to-day.

Great Britain, France and the United States are striving to maintain the *status quo* — but will they be supple enough to find a new balance of power in the world, or will it be attained by means of world revolution? Mr. Bienstock's answer is that the choice lies in the hands of destiny.—E.H.

British Policy

Great Britain is deeply concerned with the maintenance of stability in the world as a whole, and to her East Asian and European problems are inseparable. She does not want Russia to be too seriously weakened:

> ....A German-Japanese alliance which would destroy Russian power in Europe and in Asia is not wanted by Britain; for on the day after the destruction of Russia, England would be faced with a powerful German Empire not only in Central Europe, but in the Mediterranean and throughout Hither Asia. The old problem Berlin-Constantinople-Baghdad would once again become a serious one. And in Asia, the spectre of Pan-Asianism under Japanese leadership would very seriously endanger the British position in the Indo-Pacific area.

British policy thus seeks to keep the Soviet Union in Asia within certain limits and at the same time to prevent the destruction of Russia by a German-Japanese alliance. London is prepared to be an intermediary between Tokyo and Moscow in order to enable Russia to concentrate her forces in Europe. By doing so she sees it possible to keep Germany in check.

AN OPEN-AIR POET

POEMS 1930-1936.—By Owen Hamilton. Williams & Norgate, London. 2/6.

Should a poet incorporate the trite phrases of the ordinary man in his poems, or should he try to express his thoughts in language which, though not of the flowery style of the Georgian school, yet "tell us, through a more or less emotional reaction, something that cannot be said?" The way I have posed this question supplies my answer. And that is why I am rather disappointed in Mr. Hamilton; some of his poems are delicate, sensitive creations, almost thrilling in their peculiar beauty—but others, for all their fine feeling, jar on one's nerves like an oath from the pulpit. In this class I place poems containing phrases such as "the game is up," "I may make good," "one day of bliss," "a perfect whole," "battling towards a gaol" (the last three in consecutive lines) and "no job would Charlie shirk." Mr. Hamilton, say the publishers, is

> a poet of moods. Romantic, often mystical, he is above all an open-air poet and the delight which he finds the simple rich life of nature is pictured in his poems.

The "moods" may explain why he can be both very good and very bad within a matter of a few pages.

This may sound rather unfair to Mr. Hamilton, but in these days of much trash and little real poetry, I as a dabbler in verse, feel his dereliction from the path that could be his all the more deeply. For there are poems in his book that are more than mere mechanical art or juggling with rhyme and phrase, and are fully up to the standard of his contemporaries. "Counterfeit" is one of the best of these, and should perhaps have been placed on page one, for in it the Poet of Nature, the fitful singer of the praises of Dame Earth, expresses his creed in words of delightful economy. "Sketch," another poem, is almost breath-taking and, since it is but two verses, may be quoted:

> The may shakes mirror'd in the stream,
> The Whitsuntide is fine.
> Sombre against the smiling sky
> Stands stark one blue-black pine.
>
> A chest-nut waves its candles white
> And birds all break in song.
> While from the stream they drag a man
> The rushes loved too long.

This poem is put forward, not for any technical excellence — which it lacks in part—or for any beautifulness of phrase; but as a typical sample of the philosophy of Mr. Hamilton, and the spirit of much of his work. Other poems in this book, however, though too long to be printed here, seem to approach more nearly to Emerson's definition of good poetry, that "it could not have been otherwise written than it is. The first time you hear it, it sounds rather as if copied out of some invisible tablet in the Eternal mind, than as if arbitrarily composed by the poet. The feeling of all great poets has accorded with this. They found the verse, not made it. The muse brought it to them."—E.G.A.

BOOKS RECEIVED

The Coronation and Other Famous L.N.E.R. Trains. C. J. Allen (Nicholson & Watson, London. 1/-) **China.** F. C. Jones (Arrowsmith, Bristol. 3/6).

Chinese Bridges. H. Fugl Meyer (Kelly and Walsh, $5.) **Moscow 1937.** Lion Feuchtwanger (Victor Gollancz Ltd. 2/6) **It Shall Be Done Unto You.** Lucius Humphrey. (Methuen & Co., Ltd., 10/6). **The Problem of Peaceful Change In The Pacific Area.** Henry Angus (Kelly and Walsh, $3.50). **A Hundred Years History of the P. & O.** Boyd Cable. (Ivor Nicholson and Watson). **The Labour Party In Perspective.** C. R. Attlee (Victor Gollancz, Ltd., 7/6). **Henry T. Hodgkin.** H. G. Wood D. D., (Student Christian Movement Press, 5s.) **Japanese Expansion on the Asiatic Continent.** Yoshi S. Kuno (University of California Press, $4.)

FICTION

Pharaoh With His Waggons. R. Croft-Cooke (Jarrolds, London. 7/6) **Thoruna.** E. Austin (Hutchinson, London. 7/6) **Death of a Golfer.** A. Wynne (Hutchinson, London. 7/6) **Middle Mist.** N. Muskett (Hutchinson, London. 7/6).

Murder at Government House. Elspeth Huxley (Methuen & Co., Ltd., 7/6). **Set Me Free.** Denise Robins. (Ivor Nicholson and Watson, 7/6). **The Three Hunting Horns.** Mary Fitt (Ivor Nicholson and Watson, 7/6) **Dancing Ghyll.** E. M. Ward. (Methuen & Co., Ltd., 7/6).

JAPAN'S ECONOMICS

POPULATION PRESSURE AND ECONOMIC LIFE IN JAPAN.—Ryoichi Ishii, Ph. D. King, London. 12/6.

This is a very readable book, and important because it makes use of much material existing only in Japanese and thus not available to the Western research student. Its author, a competent statistician, can make his interpretations of his figures speak for the ordinary man: and in consequence he presents his public with a logical thesis which is no dry-as-dust statement, but one which is full of social significance. Moreover, as befits the work of a man of science, it is lacking in nationalistic asseverations, though, again as should be, full of a lively concern for his country in the consequences he deduces. In only one chapter has the reviewer found him falling into the error of using arguments such as the propagandist thinks are believed. When he deals with industrialization as a remedial measure for population pressure he says:

> In a great many lines Japanese industrial enterprise attained the level of technical efficiency reached by the most advanced Western nations. This is well illustrated in the case of the textile industry, in which Japan holds a competitive advantage over the Lancashire mill solely on the basis of superior technical efficiency.

Since when have exchange rates and low wages rates played no part in prices at which goods can be produced and exported? Dr. Ishii himself knows the significance of labour in the finished product for in another connection he says:

> We must call attention to the fact that the value of goods involving more technical manufacturing processes includes a relatively greater labour value than goods involving a lower degree of manufacture.

An Inconsistency

In yet another case his zeal for trade opportunity for his country leads him astray. Though he had previously argued that

> the nation imports the necessary food and raw materials for industrial purposes by an exchange of raw silk, cottons, silk tissues etc.....About 75 per cent. of the raw silk exported is destined for the United States.

he nevertheless wants to have his cake and eat it. He complains that

> While Japan is fully equipped and well qualified to manufacture silk products, she is unable to do so extensively, owing to the tariff policy of the United States....Hence Japan exports only raw silk to this country and consequently the development of silk manufacture in Japan is automatically and effectively inhibited.

Dr. Ishii neglects to say, however, that the very raw silk which pays for exchange of goods in international trade otherwise, enters the United States free of duty. And he cannot have it all ways.

But it is crabbed to be critical of what is otherwise an objective statement in the best sense of the word. One of his most interesting chapters is a demographic analysis of the population — a picture-of-the-people analysis. He outlines sex and age distributions and in respect of the latter he points out that the unprecedentedly high ratio of the infant class (4 years and under) indicates that the already existing tendency to shift from from a preponderance of middle and old age groups to youth groups will be aggravated, with a tendency to yet further increase in the population as time goes on. He treats of marriage and divorce: he tells of the numbers of couples who are "informally married," despite the fact that registration is a necessary requirement for legal marriage. Census calculations are realistic and take account of both types—otherwise in 1925 more than two million men and the same number of women would have been excluded from official statistical attention. Many informal relations become legal prior to the birth of the first child, for less than 8 per cent. of births are classed as illegitimate. The rate of still births among illegitimate births is very high in proportion to the rate in births from legal marriages. Japan, formerly a country with a high divorce rate, has in the last fifty years seen a change:

> In Japan the will of the husband is still the dominant factor in family relationships. Thus the divorce through "mutual agreement" between the parties involved (such divorces in 1930 represented 99.3 per cent. of the total) often represent nothing more than an unwilling consent wrung from the wife by her husband.

Dr. Ishii comments that in view of this fact the rapid decline in divorce is an exceedingly encouraging sign. The general idea to the contrary, crude birth rates in Japan are declining. The high point was reached in 1920 with a ration of 36.2 per thousand of the population. The 1935 figure was 31.7: 1933 was 30. This is still high, for the average number of births since 1920 has ranged from 1.9 to 2.1 millions. In view also of the fact that there is a low ratio of women of child-bearing age, the num- of births per woman is high.

Infanticide Abolished

In the years succeeding the opening of the Meiji era infanticide, "thinning," which was previously widespread, was officially frowned upon and finally punished as deliberate murder. The story of the successful efforts to eradicate the custom within a generation, and the methods of education and pressure used, is cheering:

> It indicates the comparative ease with which even such long established customs may be altered, not so much by pressuure of governmental decrees as in response to economic environmental changes.

Dr. Ishii is refreshingly frank: but he says that to-day

> Japanese are offended when social historians refer to these reckless practices of the Tokygawa era and their persistence until only a generation ago.

The reasons he enumerates for the former practice are those which inspire birth control movements to-day, and are largely governed by economic factors. Nowadays the practice of birth control is a substitute in Japan; its widespread use is deduced from the advertisements in newspapers. Though in 1922 Margaret Sanger was refused admission to Japan, and birth control was for long regarded as dangerous doctrine. by 1929 the Population and Food Commission referred to the "reasonable practice of birth control." Since then officials such as the Minister of Education have openly advocated the public adoption of birth control. Official action is, however, cautious: in 1930 a Home Department Ordinance sought to regulate the sale of contraceptives.

One of the revealing chapters is that on the food supply, in which details are given of government subsidy in reclamation of land for food growing purposes, and of the system under which the Government functions in the open market to control the seasonal fluctuations of the price of rice, having a sum of one billion yen for the purpose. Paradoxical, says Dr. Ishii, is the rice situation between Japan and Korea and other colonies. Japan does not produce enough rice for home consumption, and must import: this importation, however, depresses the price of rice and is a partial cause of the rural economic difficulties. To decrease the importation of rice efforts have been made to induce the Koreans to eat more rice: yet if they reached the Japanese per capita consumption, there would not be enough rice for Koreans in Korea, and of course not then enough for Japanese in Japan. This seems another case of eating cake and wanting to have it.

Dr. Ishii pays tribute among others to Mr. W. L. Holland, Research Secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations, for encouragement received. Examples multiply in which informed officers of this association, as they move through various countries, learn of research efforts and assist it by financial or moral support. The public is becoming increasingly in the debt of this organization.—x.x.x.

RESTFUL ROMANCES

Five books for those who are staying at home and leading a more or less prosaic existence, offer excellent entertainment and an escape from ordinary existence. All these tales centre about romance, they are good understandable love stories with enough dilemmas in their course to make sure that it is true love after all.

In each tale the boy-meets-girl motif is adroitly mingled with sufficient villainies, rivalries, rascalries and cross purposes to arouse sympathy and suspense, but the affections portrayed do not go deep enough to shatter the summer calm and the uglier side of realism is happily left in the background.

"White Elephant" by Laura Whetter (Ward, Lock & Co.) is a delightful story of a group of thoroughly likable youngsters thrown on their own resources at an early age. The embarrassing animal in question was a large freehold house in West London, filled with old-fashioned furniture, more of a problem than an asset when left to Penelope Drummond. Family co-operation in a "paying guest" project and the ensuing complications make a story both humourous and appealing, an ideal gift book when a wholesome, entertaining book is desired.

Another book by Laura Whetter, **"Be Rough With Love,"** (Ward, Lock & Company, Ltd.) is a more sophisticated tale, concerned with Martin, the musician and band leader of the "Hotel Magnifique," the adored of all women who came within his magnetic sphere of influence. All, that is, except Lyn Dexter, a beauty specialist at the same hotel. She resists his attractions for some time and the book has many clashes between these well-matched protagonists. The story is full of fast-moving incidents and interesting characters wittily portrayed.

"Youth Must Choose" by Elizabeth Margetson, (Ward, Lock & Co., Ltd.) is a novelization of the older-woman-loves-younger-man theme, told from a different angle and a distinctly modern point of view. Readers who follow the rapidly shifting matrimonial partnerships of the stage will find a timely interest and additional material for the discussions which perennially rage about this subject. The problems of winsome Clodagh Mourne and likable Nicky Armitage make an absorbing plot and the tale is well told.

"In The Flashlight," by Ottwell Binns, (Ward, Lock & Co., Ltd.) carries one further afield, to East Africa, always a fine field for adventure. It is handed out here in full measure with plot and counter plot. Lost heirs, villains, separated lovers, blackmail and murder—all these elements are skilfully combined so as to make a very exciting narrative, convincing in its thrills and unexpected in its denouement. Mr. Binns has brought it off again.

In **"Bridge to the Moon"** Simon Dare tells an engaging story of impulsive youth, the idealistic young Mandy Lynn, who unwillingly falls in love with Hugo Fairless, who had been for a few hours her mother's husband and was her own guardian. Her efforts to build a "bridge to the moon," her life in the country with philosophical aunt Lydia and her staunch friend Jason, contrasting glimpses of London life, dramatic situations make a novel of dramatic suspense. The author's preachments are a little obvious at times, but cannot spoil her story.—R.B.

Mr. Reginald Guthrie has retired from his position as secretary to the Durham Coal Owners' Association, the Northumberland Coal Owners' Association, and the North of England United Coal Trade Association after more than 49 years' service.

NEW FICTION

Michael Foldi's latest book, **"The World Strides On"** (Melrose, London, 7/6), is a touching love drama, played in the shadows of the Great War. The author, a celebrated Hungarian novelist, tends to show the demoralizing effects which those horrible years from 1914 to 1918 had upon the survivors who came back from the front only to realize that they had forgotten how to live and were unable to fit into the routine of daily life. The scene of the story is laid in Budapest, where two medical students, a young man and a young woman, both poor and full of ambitions, fall in love with each other. The war breaks out, and he must go to the front. The war fever and the enthusiasm with which the news of the proclamation of hostilities is received in Germany and Austria are described very vividly. He goes through all the horrors of war, in the meantime forgetting his former life and ambitions. Upon returning to Budapest, he finds that his sweetheart, who thought him dead, has married a rich professor. She soon finds out, however, that she cannot live without her former friend, and divorces the professor in order to marry the young soldier and start a new life. This, again, comes to a sad end, as her new husband, finding that she still loves the professor, leaves Budapest, dressed in his old uniform. He meets two Roumanian soldiers who take him for a spy and shoot him. The book, well written and full of emotion, is original, and one can sympathize with its strong anti-war tendency.—K.J.E.

"Saga at Forty" by Barbara Cartland (Hutchinson, London. 7/6) is a tale of a man and three women. The first is a hopeless inebriate who for fifteen years wrecks the career of the man, finally giving him his freedom, by death, on his fortieth birthday. To rid himself of depression and the feeling of creeping age he goes to the south of France for a holiday. Here he meets the other two women, both beautiful, one, Marcia, the daughter of a retired waster who lives chiefly on his former wife, and the other a consumptive. He falls madly in love with the sick woman and is distraught when she dies. Desperately miserable, he returns to the hotel to find he has inherited a barony and estate. Bitter at the trick fate has played, he marries Marcia and they return to England together. The old house plays the main part in the final solution to their happiness and the bitterness and dissolution is washed away in the skilfully told ending.—W.J.M.

Philip Lindsay in his book **"Gentleman Harry Retires"** (Ivor Nicholson & Watson, London. 7/6) calls to our mind in very plain language the deficiencies in sanitation and other amenities of physical life in 18th-century London and in equally plain, not to say coarse, language he portrays the utter beastliness of a great deal of the life of that time and place from the moral standpoint. He tells us that after a walk through London in those days recourse was needed to a "cleaning house" and one feels the need of some sort of disinfection after perusing the doings and sayings of the characters described in this book. The author describes it as the fictional history of a notorious blackguard and in his company we meet his compeers differing only in their degrees of blackguardism. But an occasional glimpse is given of any person or of any way of living removed from the utterly debased. The book is, as the author tells us in his preface, in many places a "doing into prose" of the various works of Hogarth, and this is done with at least as much attention to obscene detail as is evident in "The Rake's Progress", "The Harlot's Progress" etc. The book may be historically accurate but it is also most thoroughly unpleasant.—J.C.

After a collision in Gravesend Reach on Saturday night the Swedish vessel Skaraborg (1.093 tons) lay beached a mile and a half below Gravesend Pier. Badly holed forward, she had to be put ashore to prevent her sinking. No one was injured. The collision was with the Hermia (997 tons), a German vessel. The Hermia was holed astern, but was able to continue her voyage.

Food prices have risen in Poland as the result of a strike of the peasants who are refusing to sell their produce in a demand for democratic government, the return from exile of the former Premier, M. Witos, and improved conditions for agriculturists.

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"North-China Daily News" Sunday Supplement

PHOTOGRAPH COMPETITION

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$25 for the best "Study of Chinese Life" received between October 11 and October 21.
$25 for the best "Action Photograph of Sports" received between October 22 and Nov. 1.
$25 for the best "Interior Scene" received between November 2 and November 12.
$25 for the best "Holiday Photograph" received between November 13 and November 23.
$25 for the best "News Photograph" received between November 24 and December 4.

Readers will remember that the "North-China Daily News" ran a similar competition last year, which, judging by the number of entries received, was very popular, and also proved that Shanghai was not lacking in amateur photographers of ability and imagination. This year's competition is different in that the entries have been divided up into groups, which it is thought will make the award of prizes more satisfactory and will also add interest to the competition.

Competitors may send in as many entries as they wish, and for all or any of the six groups. Each entry, however, must be attached to the entry form, which will be found at the foot of the Competition advertisement which will be published every day in the "North-China Daily News" during the period of the competition.

This is the ideal season of the year for photographers; you are competing with amateurs; and there is no entrance fee. So keep your camera loaded and remember that there are thousands of pictures ready to hand in the streets, in the country, at the seashore, and indoors.

The prize winners will be announced in the Sunday issue of the "North-China Daily News" following the closing date of each series.

RULES

1. A prize of $25 will be paid to the amateur sending in the best photograph of each series.
2. Photographs must be taken by the competitor, who must be an amateur, and must not have previously appeared in any other publication.
3. Photographs may be of any size not smaller than 8 square inches and must be unmounted. They may be developed, printed and enlarged by a professional photographer, but must not be touched up, double printed, or otherwise manipulated.
4. Any number may be sent in any one fortnight or every fortnight. The entry form at the foot of the advertisement must be filled in and *must accompany each photograph submitted.* Name or *nom de plume* must be written in pencil on the back of the photograph.
5. The "North-China Daily News" has the right of printing any or every photograph sent in for competition, whether a prize winner or not. No photographs will be returned.
6. The decision of the "North-China Daily News" must be accepted as final. No member of its staff is allowed to compete.
7. Entries must be addressed **Photograph Competition, North-China Daily News, 17 The Bund.**

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Every photograph sent in must have a separate entry form attached to it.

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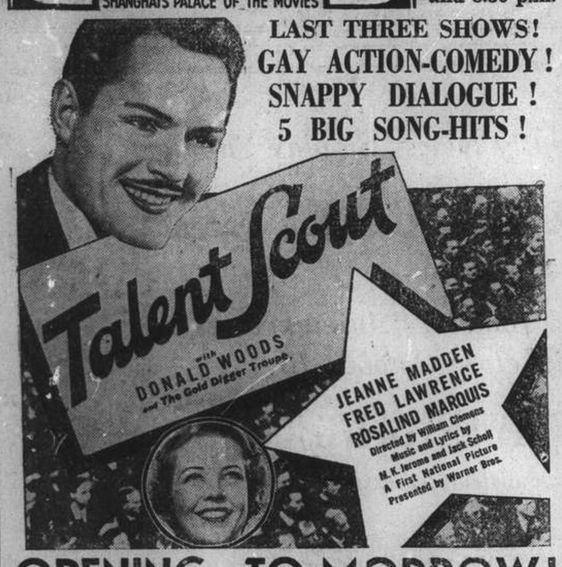

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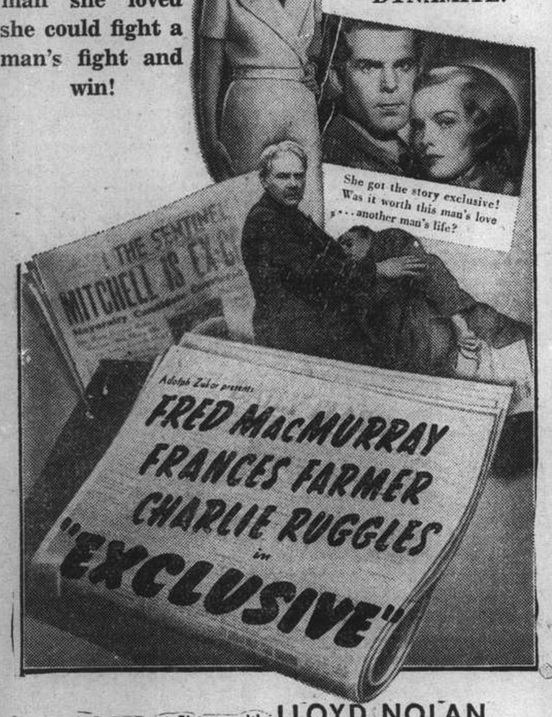

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All Announcement in this column are charged at the rate of $3 per insertion.

ENGAGEMENTS

PALMER—BORST-SMITH.—The engagement is announced of GEOFFREY ERNEST, younger son of the late Mr. Wesley Palmer, and Mrs. Palmer of 32 Eaton Road, Norwich, and THEODORA MAY, only daughter of the Rev. E. T. and Mrs. Borst-Smith of Hazelwell Vicarage, Birmingham, and formerly of Union Church Shanghai. x2309

COLE—JONES.—The engagement is announced between JOHN RICHARD Cole, The Loyal Regiment, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cole, 95 Thurleigh Road, London, and GWYNETH, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Jones, 1736 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai. x2330

DEATH

FRETWELL.—On September 27, 1937, at St Marie's Hospital, Shanghai, Captain WILLIAM FRETWELL, aged 61 years. The funeral (cremation) service will be held in Bubbling Well Cemetery Chapel on Wednesday, September 29, 1937, at 3 p.m.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

THE HAPPY MEAN

The earnest plea made by BRITISH PEACEMAKER for consideration of the possibility of having a preliminary armistice in Shanghai has, as its sponsor probably desired, evoked active discussion. He, possibly, is disappointed that so much energy has been expended in criticizing certain points of detail which he had thrown into his argument less with the intention of inviting specific examination of them than with the object of emphasizing the importance of taking into account the views of both sides to the present disastrous conflict. Shanghai is not the main arena of the struggle. That is what differentiates these troubles from those of 1932. In resistance to Japanese aggression as specially developed in North China, the Chinese Government has decided to combine support of the forces now trying to stem the Japanese advance to the Yellow River with a strong thrust against Japanese positions in Shanghai. That decision clearly carries for Chinese factors of vital national importance. Consequently, any proposal which appears on the surface to solve Shanghai's difficulties without regard to wider issues is bound to receive tepid attention. Memories too are apt to cite the attempts made in 1932 by Japanese spokesmen to advocate the creation of a demilitarized zone linked up with the establishment of Shanghai as a "free city." Mr. Suemasa Okamoto's recent statement referred quite frankly to that scheme as a Japanese proposal undeservedly ignored. Although therefore BRITISH PEACEMAKER carefully insisted that there should be no prejudice offered to the sovereign rights of China, his mere mention of the proposed "free port" at once attracted suspicion and indignant refusals to consider such a scheme. Unhappily it is impossible to dissociate current designs from past history. To that extent this reception of what was, in fact, a sincerely tendered plea cannot be regarded with surprise. Indeed it accords with comments which this journal itself had ventured to make before the correspondence began. Nevertheless it is essential that, at a time when partisanship runs high, men of goodwill should consider the ultimate and inevitable cessation of strife and in so doing endeavour to discover the happy or golden mean. Whether BRITISH PEACEMAKER's selection of the points on which he desired his mediatory reflections to rest was entirely sound really matters little for, obviously, he laid no dogmatic stress thereon. He was endeavouring to be illustrative in addressing himself to his main theme.

The possible removal of the present fighting from the immediate vicinity of Shanghai does not imply that such an event will automatically set this city free to pick up the threads of its commercial activities, to resume normality without regard to results elsewhere. Shanghai *suo more* has the courage of its pertinacity. Even now it is manfully making the best of a difficult situation and nailing the flag of "business as usual" to its masthead. That is all to the good. Yet it would be idle to ignore the fact that until normality can be thought of in the interior, until the Government at Nanking and the people behind it have pressed their resistance to its logical conclusion, one way or the other, Shanghai's return to normal will only be provisional and imperfect. Chinese opinion is naturally sensitive on this point. It feels diffidence in endorsing any proposals which might be interpreted as basing Shanghai's recovery on an indifference to the bigger question of the country's destiny. Foreigners in particular, have to walk warily therefore in making such proposals. The politico-military decision to stand in Shanghai against Japanese aggression probably—and who shall say unfairly?—took into account the possible advantages of associating this city with the general campaign. Foreigners, quite understandably, may feel aggrieved at the idea. They may argue that this is not their war, that they are trading here as part of an international community which has suffered grievously without any possibility of retaliating and that it is only just therefore that they should be allowed to repair their losses by legitimate trade as soon as circumstances permit. They see in the demilitarization plan an immediate and concrete measure for achieving that end. Although important Chinese interests may on purely personal grounds echo this thought, they are precluded from doing so by the national character of the struggle. They have to acquiesce in the view that Shanghai must suffer with the rest of China, however much their own material commitments may lose thereby. They are the more moved to this negative attitude because they cannot just now perceive any basis on which either Japan or China can be persuaded to discuss peace or on which the Chinese Government can put forward a scheme for exempting Shanghai from further embarrassment. This may sound like a suggestion that the Chinese Government welcomes a situation which makes Shanghai the bedfellow of the rest of China in adversity. There is no call to go as far as that. It might be sufficient to maintain that, deriving as it does its prosperity from the welfare of the interior, Shanghai cannot unfairly be expected to share in the efforts which are now being made to resist a catastrophic attack on that source of its wealth and security.

In thus searching for the happy mean it has been necessary to put the two points of view in sharp contrast. Neither is indicative of that line of thought which might assist in providing an acceptable solution. The creation of a demilitarized zone has already been proposed by certain foreign powers with the object of ending Shanghai's immediate dangers. Its rejection did not come from the Chinese Government. If such a scheme were now proposed and dependent on Japanese approval the Chinese Government would be emphatic in condemning it as suspect and impossible to entertain for a moment. Yet neither Chinese nor foreign opinion can be happy in contemplating the prospect of involving Shanghai for a prolonged period in the vicissitudes of the present struggle without any effort to mitigate the consequent economic and political losses. Legitimately may Chinese opinion expect Shanghai to share in China's woes according to its capacity. Stretched beyond that point, there is a real danger of Shanghai becoming the nose which is cut off to spite an otherwise attractive countenance. More practically may it be urged that if the Government wished to capitalize the international character of Shanghai, it could serve its own purposes and at the same time minister to humanitarian demands by recognizing the importance of those commercial assets which the restoration of the current of Shanghai's trade would produce. However the struggle in the field may proceed will it be said that China is any better off if at the end of it Shanghai lies a stagnant, deserted pool, its waters poisoned, without the power to revive a parched community? Shanghai, in return for the benefits which it receives from the country of which it is a part, has not been negligent in developing industrial and financial institutions of great value. Statesmanship would not lightly abandon the advantages to be derived therefrom. Without therefore in any way yielding to a tame spirit of acquiescence in the aggression against which China is rightly and stoutly fighting, it should be possible to find the happy mean in considering Shanghai's predicament. Let there be no suggestion that it should be wrapped up in some magical insulator to cut its sympathies off from those of China as a whole. Rather let there be devised some plan whereby it may be encouraged to recover needed vitality so that it may more effectively minister to the economic needs of a country desperately fighting for existence.

LACK OF CO-ORDINATION

Rear-Admiral Tadao Hondo has officially stated that "Chinese non-combatants are never made targets of aerial bombardment." He added that precautions are taken to preclude the possibility of error. The gallant admiral was referring specifically to the Naval Air Force but even so it is difficult to reconcile his statement with the actual achievements of that force at Nantao station and other places. It certainly will cause bewilderment in Canton. Is there some tragic lack of co-ordination in the Japanese Navy's plans? How otherwise can the ghastly story of the humble Chinese fishermen near Hongkong be explained? Reuter's message makes it clear that the commander of the Scharnhorst had no doubt of the substantial accuracy of the story which the survivors had to tell. A Japanese submarine appears to have appeared among the junks as they were pursuing their peaceful occupation and opened fire on them until all but one which luckily made good its escape had been sunk. No effort was made to rescue the wounded and dying. Although, in comparison with the thousands killed by Japanese bombs in Canton, the 300 men, women and children thus made the latest victims of the Japanese Navy's determination to "spare at all costs" the lives of Chinese non-combatants, are small in number, the outrage will specially attract indignation. Obviously further investigation will have to be made but on the face of the story which bears evidence of being generally accurate it would seem that some truly appalling "error" has been made. Once again it is necessary to draw attention to the elementary duty of a military or naval commander to make sure of the character of his target before he gives orders for attack. Admiral Honda is firmly in agreement with that view. Indeed his own Government has lately affirmed it in replying to the British Note regarding the shooting of the British Ambassador by Japanese aeroplanes. Japan cannot afford to permit the accumulation of such startlingly gruesome testimony which directly belies the admirable intentions so recently outlined by one of her responsible naval officers in the foreign press.

THE END OF DALY'S

The passing of Daly's Theatre evokes only sentimental regret, for architecturally the once famous home of musical comedy lags far behind modern requirements and from a practical point of view a cinema will probably administer more efficiently to the present needs of London's seekers after entertainment. How many people remember that a theatre is named after a dramatic critic, for Augustin Daly, the centenary of whose birth will be celebrated on July 20, 1938, began his career as a dramatic critic for several New York papers. Then, as so often happens, he became a playwright although his output has not stood the test of time and his first success "Under the Gaslight" produced in 1867 is only remembered because of that event. He became Manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre in 1869. Ten years later he opened in New York the theatre which still bears his name. In 1893, having crossed the Atlantic, he built Daly's Theatre in London and thus started it on its career. In New York Daly's Theatre was famous for the company which with Ada Rehan as its leading lady made a great reputation for itself in Shakespearean comedies and foreign plays. Daly did not live long enough to carry on the same tradition in London, although it must be noted that he opened there on June 29, 1893 with "The Taming of the Shrew". Even before his death in 1899 George Edwardes who acquired the theatre devoted it to the later Victorian school of musical comedy. It was at Daly's Theatre that Marie Tempest established her great success as a singer in musical comedy. She reigned there from 1895 to 1900 and in those days of the late naughty nineties the playgoer who had not seen Marie Tempest as O Mimosa San in "The Geisha" or as Maia in "A Greek Slave" could not hold up his head in respectable company. Tragedy came to Daly's Theatre when it fell into the hands of that remarkable racing adventurer, James White. He attempted to follow the George Edwardes traditions without either the competence or the stability of character which characterized the magnate of the Gaiety Theatre. His spectacular career marked by extraordinary coups in gambling on the Turf and in the City met the inevitable smash and suicide resulted. So, after 44 years of chequered existence Daly's will be known no longer to London unless the cinema which is to rise upon its ashes keeps green the memory of Augustin Daly, playwright, book-lover and theatrical manager.

WOMEN IN CONFERENCE

The Vancouver papers, belatedly to hand, show that the Pan-Pacific Women's Conference held there in July was well attended. The Chinese delegation was headed by Mrs. H. C. Mei of Shanghai, and the President of the Conference was Miss Mary L. Bollert of the University of British Columbia. The next conference will be held in New Zealand in January 1940 when the programme will include a study of the practical ways of promoting international understanding in the Pacific. Miss Josephine Schain will read a paper on economic inter-dependence and Mrs. Felix Keesing will deal with cultural contributions to the countries. The conference at Vancouver met for twelve days and the "Vancouver Sun" expressed its appreciation of the way in which women had come from all parts of the Pacific to study the problems of that area and to endeavour to promote international understanding. The Japanese delegate was Mrs. Tsune Gauntlett, the wife of a retired British Professor of the University of Tokyo. Mrs. Gauntlett has represented Japan in many parts of the world and took a prominent part in presenting the petition signed by 180,000 women to the Disarmament Conference in London seven years ago. Hawaii was represented by a Chinese lady, Mrs. Arthur Zane. Australia was represented by Dr. Georgina Sweet of Melbourne who was accompanied by fourteen leading women from the Commonwealth. It is the irony of fate that while the Conference was sitting the peace of the Pacific was again being violently disturbed, but it is not likely that the Pan-Pacific Women's Association will relax its interest, and perhaps present events will make its members all the more determined to see that the Conference in New Zealand in 1940 will be a success. The New Zealand delegation at Vancouver was fully representative and was led by Mrs. W. Machin of Christchurch.

INDICES OF UNEMPLOYMENT

If one represents by 100 the average number of registered unemployed in the world in 1929 (that is, in 16 of the principal industrial countries), the average will be found to have risen to 164 in 1930, 235 in 1931, 291 in 1932, and to have dropped to 277 in 1933, 225 in 1934, 196 in 1935, 151 in 1936. For April 1937, it will be found to have dropped to 113. These figures, which indicate in a particularly striking manner the effects of the world economic crisis on the possibilities of employment for workers, are the international index numbers of unemployment calculated by the International Labour Office. They appear in the "I.L.O. Year Book of Labour Statistics," which has just been published. Contained also in the Year Book are international index numbers of workers employed in industry, which show that, for each 100 workers in employment in 1929, there were only 92 in 1930, 83 in 1931, and 75 in 1932. But the average rose again to 78 in 1933, 84 in 1934, 88 in 1935, and 93 in 1936. By March 1937, the average had reached 97. A table of international index numbers of actual hours of work, also appearing in the Year Book, shows, at the same time, that for 100 hours worked in 1929, only 88 were worked in 1930, 75 in 1931, and 64 in 1932. In 1933, however, the average rose to 69, in 1934 to 74, in 1935 to 78, and in 1936 to 85. Another study recently published in the International Labour Review brings together these figures with index numbers of industrial production prepared by the League of Nations. The latter figures, based on 1929=100, are: 86 in 1930, 75 in 1931, 63 in 1932, 71 in 1933, 77 in 1934, 85 in 1935, 96 in 1936. The result discloses that, on the whole, during the recovery period, production increased more rapidly than actual hours of work, thus indicating once again the importance of the social problem created by rationalization and the substitution of machines for men. On the basis of the above figures, the I.L.O. has calculated international index numbers of production per worker, which, with 1929 equalling 100, are: 94 in 1930, 90 in 1931; 84 in 1932; 92 in 1933; 91 in 1934; 97 in 1935; and 103 in 1936. It has also calculated international index numbers of production per hour, which are given as follows: 100 in 1929, 98 in 1930, 100 in 1931, 98 in 1932, 104 in 1933, 104 in 1934, 109 in 1935 and 113 in 1936.

Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF SEPTEMBER 28, 1877

We have received for review, from Messrs. Lane Crawford & Co., a book entitled "The Picturesque Tourist, a handy guide round the World." It is well illustrated, and contains a number of useful maps.

* * *

The Straits Times learns that rain has fallen plentifully all over Siam lately, and that the prohibition of the exportation of rice, which is to come into operation on the 27th instant, will be removed in the course of two months.

* * *

The Gazette of September 13, reports one of the cheapest pieces of work we have seen recorded for some time. The walls of Lanchow, capital of Kansuh, which were well-nigh destroyed during the rebellion, have been rebuilt at a cost of only Tls. 3,397. This is for material only, the labour having been done by the soldiers; but Tls. 3,397 for the material for a wall five miles in circumference seems tolerably cheap.

THE WEATHER

The temperature near Holy Trinity Cathedral Shanghai, for 24 hours ending 7 p.m.

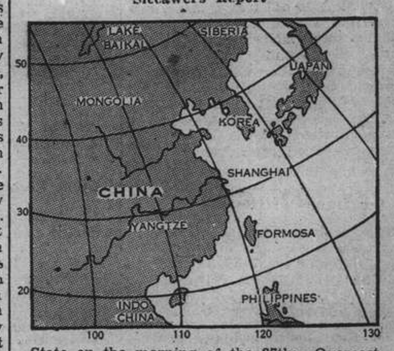
Yesterday	Min. 68.5	Max. 77.5
Same date, 1936	Min. 60.0	Max. 80.0

Rainfall .09

Siccawei Recording:—

Yesterday	Min. 67.5	Max. 78.8
Same date, 1936	Min. 55.6	Max. 79.7

Siccawei's Report



State on the morning of the 27th:—Overcast weather. Northerly breezes. High and rising pressure.

Probabilities, 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—Fine and cool weather with rather strong north-westerly to northerly breezes around Shantung. Cloudy to fine and cool with north-westerly to north-easterly winds over the Lower Yangtze Valley, the Eastern Sea and Formosa. Cloudy with north-westerly breezes in the Upper and the Mean Yangtze Valley.—Siccawei Observatory.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

S.V.C. Fund for volunteers who have lost their all.—From W. K. Wise $10.00

CANTON AGAIN HEAVILY BOMBED BY JAPANESE PLANES

Determined Effort to Wreck Railway to Hankow Made After U.S. Evacuees Reach Safety

SHAMEEN AREA CAREFULLY AVOIDED

Canton, Sept. 27.

THE long-expected Japanese attack on the Canton-Hankow Railway materialized to-day, when various points along the line were subjected to bombings by Japanese 'planes. There were two raids on the railway, one in the morning and another in the afternoon, and each time Canton received its share of bombs.

Reports of damage to the railway line have not yet been correlated, but it seems evident that the Japanese are determined to put the railway completely out of action to prevent movement of troops and supplies north. If the line is destroyed, it will mean the bottling up of the foreign communities and the crew of foreign gunboats in the Yangtze as the railway is at present their only means of reaching the outside world besides the extremely hazardous railway journey from Nanking to Shanghai.

Semi-official sources state that this morning's casualties in the attack on Wongsha railway station, the terminus of the Canton-Hankow Railway, totalled 80 persons, including dead and wounded. Most of those killed were in tenement buildings as only six people lost their lives in the station itself.

It seems that one of the bombs fell on the railway workshops and, it is believed, a number of railway workers were blown up, while huge clouds of black smoke were seen to rise because of the oil in the shops.

For the first time to-day, a number of spent machine-gun bullets were picked up in Shameen.

Reuter's correspondent found it most difficult to reach the scene of to-day's bombings and personally to inspect the damage done as, apart from the difficulty of leaving and returning to Shameen, the Chinese police placed a strong cordon around the vicinity of the affected area.

Temper of Crowds Uncertain

In addition, the temper of the crowds was very uncertain, and almost any foreigner was likely to be labelled a Japanese spy and attacked or arrested.

Canton experienced in all three air-raids to-day. The first occurred in the early hours of the morning, the second at 9.20 this morning, and the third some time after 2.30 this afternoon. Only one Japanese 'plane visited the city in the first raid, but some thirteen machines took part in the second and five in the last.

The early morning attack followed a night of suspense, during which the war-weary populace of Canton were roused from their beds by the air-raid alarm on two different occasions.

The lone raider, who appeared between 3.30 and 4 a.m., dropped two bombs, which landed in open country near the aerodrome and did no damage, as far as could be ascertained.

Daring Exhibition

The chief objective in the second raid was the Wongsha station, on which three bombs were dropped, all by one machine, which gave a daring exhibition of flying. On three different occasions it power-dived to within a couple of hundred yards of its target, despite anti-aircraft and machine-gun fire, before dropping its bomb.

The station building itself did not seem very badly damaged from the outside when seen after the raid, and it is believed that the bombs landed on houses in the vicinity, where three fires were started.

A party of thirty American evacuees from Yangtze districts had a narrow escape. They arrived at Wongsha station late last night but left again when the attack started.

Immediately after the raid Reuter's correspondent visited the scene, but found the whole area ringed by tin-hatted soldiers with fixed bayonets, who refused admission to everyone.

Ambulance workers were extremely active, and a number of stretchers were seen going in.

Heavy Anti-Aircraft Shelling

The raiders, six of whom were first sighted at 9.20 in the morning, drew extremely heavy fire from anti-aircraft guns, the thunder of which echoed and re-echoed throughout the city, but all the shells appeared to have fallen short of their targets.

The attack lasted about an hour, and three Japanese bombers, with their silver wings glistening in the sunlight, flew over Shameen at a height of 2,000 feet at 10.25, evidently returning to their base.

After a respite of several hours, the now well-known sound of the air-raid alarm was heard again at 2.30 and then shortly afterwards five Japanese machines were seen flying over the north-west section of the city and along the Canton-Hankow Railway. The all-clear was given at 4.30.

While Shameen and the occupants of foreign gunboats lying off there are perfectly safe, owing to Japanese care to avoid foreign areas, nevertheless the strain of the past fortnight is beginning to tell. Most foreigners have not had a decent night's rest during that period, being hauled out of bed on an average of twice a night.—Reuter.

No Civilian Areas Bombed

Hongkong, Sept. 27.

Japanese consular officials here claim that, according to information from Japanese military sources, all points bombed in Canton contained anti-aircraft and machine-gun emplacements, sometimes in the roofs of dwellings. In no case, they add, were civilian areas bombed indiscriminately.—Reuter.

Line Used by Troops

A detailed explanation why the Japanese naval authorities delayed till now the bombing of the Canton-Hankow railway which was of great military importance to the Chinese forces, was made yesterday morning by the Japanese naval spokesman.

As a result of the ban placed on Chinese shipping in Chinese territorial waters, the spokesman said, munitions necessary for the Chinese armies were being unloaded at Hoihow on Hainan Island, from where they were transported to Nanking and Hankow by the Canton-Hankow railway.

Chinese forces in the south, the spokesman added, have also been using this line to proceed to the northern war areas.

Although the Japanese naval authorities had considered it imperative to bomb railways to achieve the results contemplated in the naval blockade of Chinese coasts, he added, such measures were not resorted to since the authorities were desirous of giving every consideration to the evacuation of foreigners from the hinterlands of China.

(Continued on page 10)

Japanese Bomb Pukow Area Of China Capital

Tsinpu Railway Is Chief Objective of Bombers

NANKING SCURRIES FOR SHELTER ON ALARMS

Nanking, Sept. 27.

While the Canton-Hankow Railway was being attacked in the south, Japanese 'planes subjected the Tientsin-Pukow Railway to two aerial bombardments to-day.

According to a Chinese telephone message from Pukow, bombs landed on the matshed dwellings of poor people, killing three and wounding 30, during the morning raid, while in the second attack at noon 40 feet of rails and three freight cars were destroyed. One bomb is also reported to have landed outside the Pukow Primary school, killing one and wounding over ten persons.

The Yunglee Chemical works, approximately ten miles north of Pukow, were also bombed and damaged in the morning. It is understood that nine bombs were dropped, but the main buildings remained standing.

Sailors aboard foreign warships off Hsiakwan had a grandstand view of to-day's raids. They confirmed that bombs landed in the midst of matshed dwellings, and also clearly saw one telegraph or telephone pole blown into midair.

Eye Witness' Account

Interviewed by Reuter, Mr. "Windy" Mead, manager of the Standard Vacuum Oil Company, who eye-witnessed both raids from the top of Socony Hill, declared that "in the first raid twelve Japanese 'planes bombed Tiger Hill Fort downriver."

"Because of the great distance," he said, "it was impossible to tell the effect of the bombing, but in the second raid I could watch the whole bombing plainly. The Japanese raiders bombed the Pukow railway station from a great height. Though many bombs were dropped, none hit the station.

"The bombs generally fell 200 yards off their mark. Many fell into the Yangtze River, while some hit coal yards and godowns north and south of the station, which was not damaged."

Although Nanking was warned by sirens of both raids, the capital had only a distant glimpse of the invaders, as their earlier activities appeared to be confined to bombing points 13 miles downriver. It was subsequently discovered that they attacked Chinese naval vessels off Pakachow, below Swallow Rock.

The alarm sounded at 10 o'clock and was followed by a second alarm ten minutes later.

As soon as the alarm sounded, Chinese merchantmen, off Hsiakwan, immediately steamed up river, remaining approximately five miles from Nanking to avoid the bombing. Chinese pursuit 'planes were observed to be leisurely reconnoitring up and down along the Yangtze river to watch the further movements of the invaders. The all clear signal was sounded at 11 o'clock.

Tsinpu Railway Objective

After only an hour's respite, Nanking was visited again at noon when more than ten Japanese 'planes staged a second raid. They came from the north-east and, when they reached a point above Pukow, circled round in single file and, power diving, dropped bombs one after the other, probably aiming at the Tientsin-Pukow railway. They then zoomed up and disappeared towards the north-east. Ten minutes after the conclusion of the second raid the alarm was again sounded, but it proved to be false.

According to officials of the French Consulate, four bombs, weighing 500 lb. each, landed during Saturday's raids within a hundred yards all around the Consulate. This is the closest shave any Embassy or Consulate has had so far.—Reuter.

A Japanese Fleet announcement in Shanghai stated that Japanese naval planes returned unscathed.

BRITISH MISSION DAMAGED

Bomb in Hankow Slum Area Affects Building

Peiping, Sept. 27.

A foreign report from Hankow states that during the raid on September 24, Japanese aeroplanes, flying low, dropped bombs on a group of Chinese shops adjoining the British Methodist Mission, the roof of which was damaged, windows were smashed and doors blown in by the force of the explosions.

The Mission hospital 100 yards distant, was not hit. The report adds that "as there were no military objectives in the neighbourhood, it seems possible the 'planes aimed at the hospital, which is conspicuous in a poor residential district.—Reuter.

Fishing Junks Made Targets Of Submarine

Japanese Destroy Fleet of Twelve Craft

TEN SURVIVORS

Crew and Families Left to Drown: 300 Die

Hongkong, Sept. 27.

The ss. Scharnhorst arrived here to-day with ten Chinese picked up at sea, who claimed they were the sole survivors of a total crew of more than 300 persons of twelve fishing junks, which were attacked by a Japanese submarine off Cheelongkau Point on September 22.

According to their story, the junks were fishing peacefully when the submarine rose to the surface of the water half a mile away. It steamed up close to the junk fleet and, opening fire, "mercilessly sunk junk after junk, leaving the helpless wounded and dying crews struggling in the water. One junk only managed to hoist its sails and escape midst the carnage."

The ten survivors, most of whom are wounded, have been sent to hospital. An enquiry by the Hongkong police is now proceeding as, it is understood, some of the junks were registered in Hongkong.

German Captain's Statement

The skipper of the Scharnhorst said that this morning, he sighted a number of people clinging to a roughly-made raft some distance outside Hongkong.

He circled the steamer, and found that the castaways consisted of one woman and nine men. Three of the men were badly injured. Willing German sailors hoisted the fisher folk aboard, rendered first-aid and provided food and clothing.

The survivors told a pitiful story of wounded men, women and children screaming and struggling in the water "while the submarine continued its work of slaughter and finally steamed away without attempting to pick up a single victim."

They estimated that about 100 women and children lost their lives, as well as about 200 men, for the larger Chinese junks always carry entire families. Most of the fishermen hailed from the districts of Macao and Canton.—Reuter.

HONGKONG IS MOST POPULAR PORT

Other Coast Cities Are Now Quite Unattractive

The most popular destination from Shanghai these days is Hongkong, according to local travel bureaux. The exodus from this city to the Colony is heavier than ever and has increased so much lately that when customers enter the door the office experiences no doubts about where they want to go.

Not only Shanghai, but Nanking, Swatow, Canton and many other cities are contributing to the swollen population of Hongkong which is considered about the safest port on the China Coast.

The excess wartime population is steadily rising, and it is estimated that Hongkong already has more than 200,000 extra people on her hands.

Since the only feasible approach to Hongkong these days is by boat, all the few vessels bound for that sanctuary are enjoying an over-demand for accommodation.

The port popularity contest finds Hongkong faced with little opposition. Very few people are going north, and those few are going to Tsingtao for the most part. Canton, Amoy, Foochow, and Swatow appear to have no attractions these days.

PARIS PARLEYS OF NAVAL EXPERTS

Quick Agreement Expected on Nyon Plan Changes

Paris, Sept. 27.

High hopes are entertained that satisfactory results will emerge from the conference, opening here to-day, of naval experts of Britain, France and Italy to consider modifications in the Nyon plan and bring Italy into the anti-piracy patrol.

The scheme likely to be favoured would allocate to the Italian fleet, in addition to the Tyrrhenian and Adriatic zones, the sector between Sicily, Tunis and Tripoli. Italy would thus survey certain routes in those sections of the Mediterranean closest to Italian territory.

Any changes in the Nyon plan, it is stated, will be chiefly technical and will relate to zones and naval strengths. The main principles of the scheme are not expected to be touched.

The conference is confidently expected to reach a quick agreement on a basis of complete naval parity among the three Powers.—Reuter.

POLISH NEWSPAPER RAIDED

Warsaw, Sept. 26.

The editorial office of the Warsaw daily newspaper "ABC" was raided to-day by 30 adherents of the "Young Poland" political organization, armed with revolvers and cudgels. The telephone office was demolished and the editor-in-chief badly abused. Although a number of shots were fired, nobody was apparently hit. The police arrested three of the raiders.—Trans-Ocean.

DR. HU SHIH ARRIVES IN UNITED STATES

San Francisco, Sept. 26.

Dr. Hu Shih, the noted Chinese philosopher and savant, arrived in San Francisco to-day after spanning the Pacific by the China Clipper.

The Sino-Japanese conflict, he told reporters, has revealed the "military weakness of Japan." He also expressed the belief that China can stand it at least a year and maybe two.—United Press.

LAST CHANCE TO SHIFT CARGOES CAUSES RUSH

"N.C.D.N." Photos.

An unprecedented movement of vehicles and men occurred yesterday, the second and last of the two days designed for the removal of foodstuffs and other property from the Eastern District. Above are shown scenes on The Bund where an interminable line of lorries, buses and other vehicles waited to pass over the Garden Bridge. As the last car returned from the war-ridden area yesterday evening, tremendous cargoes still remained in godowns and cold-storage plants.

PERMITS FOR FOOD REMOVAL FROM HONGKEW ENDED

No More for One Week, States Japanese Spokesman: Truck Trains Bring in Cargo

A SPOKESMAN at the Japanese conference yesterday stated that, owing to military exigencies, no more permits to remove food from north of the Soochow Creek would be issued by the Japanese authorities probably for one week.

The huge movement of vehicles over the Garden Bridge to evacuate foodstuffs and other property from the Eastern Area continued yesterday and resulted in the removal of an even larger quantity of goods than on Sunday, the first day of the evacuation. The bridge was closed for northbound traffic at 3.30 p.m., and by dark the last car was back from Hongkew.

The Council officials in charge of the removal were unable to give the exact number of vehicles used and trips made yesterday, but said that the figures were considerably larger than Sunday's. At the same time it was pointed out that the total of removals for the two days represented only a small portion of the goods stored. The refrigerating plants in the Eastern Area are still operating and it is hoped to preserve all remaining perishables. No further evacuation will be permitted for the time being.

Japanese military and police were on duty on the Garden Bridge throughout the day and examined the passes of those making removals. Long before the bridge was opened to traffic yesterday morning, a line of lorries, buses, private motor-cars and other types of vehicle was stretched along The Bund. At times during the day the line extended south of Nanking Road. Many of the cars flew various national flags, the British, German and French being the most prominent.

Russians Man Trucks

The crews of the vehicles consisted largely of Russians. No Chinese were allowed over the Creek. The Russians had been recruited through various agencies, mainly in the French Concession, and for many of them it was the first chance to work in weeks. Chinese hawkers of food, sweets and cigarettes did a rushing business among the crews while the cars were waiting, in three lanes, to be passed over the Garden Bridge.

Besides the firms evacuating cargo there were many families and individuals who took advantage of the opportunity to shift their belongings. Many loads of furniture were removed and men, women and children were seen carrying bundles and boxes to haven south of the Creek.

The Japanese Naval Landing Party, as on Sunday, had men posted at short intervals along Broadway, Broadway East and Yangtszepoo Road. Besides, the police in the Eastern districts guarded strictly against the possibility of looting under the guise of legitimate property removal.

The chief cargoes shifted yesterday were cold-storage fish, meat and eggs, fruit, tinned goods and various supplies not in the food category. Storage for these tremendous loads was provided in the Settlement south of the Soochow Creek, and in the French Concession.

Considerable activity was noted about the Hongkew Market, where Japanese tradesmen have set up stalls and are dealing in a variety of merchandise. Some of the Japanese cafes are again operating mostly with Korean waitresses.

SS. TJISALAK IS DUE THIS MORNING

Gold Star Takes 134 People: Chaumont Due Soon

The U.S. naval transport Gold Star sailed from Shanghai yesterday at about noon with 134 Americans on board who are evacuating to Manila, and a large consignment of mail. The vessel arrived in Shanghai on Sunday evening with 116 evacuees from northern ports.

From Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Tsingtao, the B. & S. ss. Shengking arrived in port yesterday and drew up alongside the French Bund with a number of passengers and some bags of delayed trans-Siberian mail.

The ss. Tjisalak, of the Java-China-Japan Line, is due at Woosung some time this morning from Dairen on her way home to Sourabaya. She is to sail this evening, with a number of passengers and a large quantity of cargo, much of which was yesterday piled up on the Bund's foreshore to be carried out to the vessel.

Another sailing from Shanghai to-day is the Jardine ss. Chaksang which will get away from the Peking Road Jetty at noon for Tsingtao, Chefoo and Tientsin. The next arrival here of the line will be the Tingsang which is due to-morrow from Hongkong and Swatow.

U.S. Mail Arrives

Relayed mail from America arrived yesterday in the ss. Shanghai Maru which docked at the Wayside Wharf from Nagasaki. She sailed in the afternoon on her return trip to Japan. The ss. Szechuen was scheduled to sail at noon to-day, bound for Hongkong.

The U.S.S. Chaumont is due to arrive in Shanghai on September 30 from northern ports, carrying some 500 American civilians bound for Manila. Here the transport is to pick up about 100 more. The transport will also carry a great deal of baggage from Shanghai to evacuees from this city who are now in Manila.

RELIGIOUS CEREMONY IN ITALIAN WARSHIP

On board the Italian warship Montecuccoli, an impressive religious ceremony with the ship's company, a detachment of the Grenadiers and members of the Italian community in attendance, was held on Sunday morning. Signor Cora, the Italian Ambassador, was the guest of honour. An altar was placed on the after deck for the ceremony with a large Italian flag forming the back-ground. Lieut.-Col. Andreini, towering commander of the Grenadiers, was among those present. The Montecuccoli is lying off the French Bund.

Endeavour I Found

London, Sept. 27.

The British racing yacht, Endeavour I, has been found, according to a radio report received in London from the captain of the British tanker Cheyenne. The message was first picked up by Lloyds at Valencia. Timed 11.12, it stated that the Endeavour was 260 miles south-west of Fastnet, a rock about four miles south-west of Cape Clear, off Co. Cork, Ireland. —Reuter.

Chinese Appoint New Commander For Local Front

Gen. Chu Shao-liang Heads Troops in Shanghai

GEN. CHANG RESIGNS DUE TO ILL-HEALTH

After seven weeks' command over Chinese troops in and around Shanghai, Gen. Chang Chi-chung, Dean of the Central Military Academy, has been compelled to resign from his post owing to a breakdown in health. Gen. Chu Shao-liang, former Chairman of the Kansu Provincial Government, has succeeded him.

Effected after the consolidation of the new line of defence, the change is not considered of any significance in Chinese circles.

Gen. Chang has been transferred to Nanking, were he will head an important department of the Military Affairs Commission, which consists of the following four sections: Personnel, auditing supplies and general affairs. Although his responsibilities will be just as great, the duties being less onerous, it is felt that Gen. Chang will not be subjected to such strain.

As Dean of the Central Military Academy, the cradle of the modern Chinese army, Gen. Chang has seen thirteen years' continuous service. During this period, he took part in the Northern Punitive Expedition in 1927, the campaign along the Lunghai line the following year, the Shanghai war in 1932, and the Punitive Expedition against Fukien in 1934.

Owing to ill health, he was granted leave which he spent in Tsingtao. From this port he was hurriedly recalled when his troops were rushed to Shanghai to cope with the tense situation which suddenly arose.

Although still convalescing from his illness, Gen. Chang took up his arduous duties immediately upon arrival. The constant strain, however, told upon him. Finding that his failing health was unequal to the heavy task, Gen. Chang reluctantly tendered his resignation to the Central Government. Among others, he recommended Gen. Chu Shao-liang to succeed him.

A vereran army officer, Gen. Chu has seen active service in many parts of the country during his lengthy career. Working his way up from the rank of battalion commander, he was attached to the Military Affairs Commission before his transfer to Shanghai.

Among the posts he has held are Commander-in-Chief of the Sixth Route Army, Chief Military Counsellor of the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of Bandit-Suppression Forces in Honan, Hupeh and Anhwei, Chairman of the Kansu Provincial Government, and Commander-in-Chief of the Third Route Bandit-Suppression Forces.

Gen. Chu was born in Changchow, Kiangsu, in 1890 and has been an army officer for more than twenty years.

OFFICER PRAYS FOR SOULS OF DEAD

Tablets in Honour of Killed Erected in Trenches

On the morning of September 23, while Buddhist rites were being held throughout Japan, Lieutenant-Commander Kinji Baba, in command of a detachment on the Shanghai front, stood at attention in a trench before 24 small wooden mortuary tablets and bowed his head in silent prayer for the souls of the men under his command who died in action.

This touching story was given prominence in yesterday morning's edition of the "Shanghai Nippo," local Japanese-language paper.

These 24 tablets on which are inscribed the names of those under his command who died fighting, were personally made by Lieutenant-Commander Baba and have been placed in a provisional altar built inside the trench. Each morning and each evening, the paper said, the officer prays before this altar.

When the general advance is ordered, the journal said, these tablets will be carried by chosen men of the detachment.

JAPANESE ADMIRAL NOT BEING RECALLED

Chinese reports published in the local Chinese press that Rear-Admiral Denshichi Ohkochi, commander-in-Chief of the Special Japanese Naval Landing Party in Shanghai, had been recalled to Tokyo, were categorically denied yesterday morning by a Japanese naval spokesman. Such reports, he said, were entirely unfounded.

Soviet Accused By Gaimusho of Treaty Breach

Violation of Undertakings in North Saghalien

OIL CONCESSIONAIRES HARRASSED

Tokyo, Sept. 27.

Charges of treaty-violation in Northern Saghalien were levelled yesterday against Moscow by a spokesman of the Foreign Office.

Soviet authorities in the northern half of the island, he asserted, have subjected the North Saghalien Oil Co. and the North Saghalien Industrial Co., the two major Japanese concerns there, to "unbearable pressure." This summer the Soviet authorities prohibited the entry of 747 manual labourers, employed by the oil firm and forced the hire of about 2,000 Russian workers. This "seriously obstructed the smooth operations of the company."

The ban on the entry of the firm's ships into Soviet ports where it has branches, also "seriously inconvenienced" the concern and "made difficult the supply of the branches with provisions," he added.

The oil company was forced to suspend production temporarily because of the Soviet ban on the laying of submarine pipes used in filling tankers.

The concern's operations were further "seriously obstructed" by the "severe sentences, including imprisonment with and without hard labour, passed on the firm's employees by Soviet court."

Strike Threat Manœuvred

Although the North Saghalien Industries Co., made numerous concessions in collective bargaining for its employees, the trade union have "gone to the extent of threatening a strike unless wages were raised."

"Under these circumstances," he declared, "many Japanese employees were obliged to return to Japan, the exodus for a time being so heavy that the firm's coal branch was compelled to curtail its operations."

The Soviet authorities, the spokesman declared, have shown no change in attitude despite protests filed by the Japanese Consular authorities on the spot and the Ambassador, Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, in Moscow.

Japan, he asserted, cannot tolerate the numerous violations of Japanese vested rights, protected by a protocol to the Soviet-Japanese treaty of 1925, providing for the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two nations.—Domei.

TWO BRITONS SHOT BY ARABS

Galilee Commissioner Killed Coming Out of Church

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Jerusalem, Sept. 27.

Mr. Lewis Yellend Andrews, District Commissioner of Galilee, and a British constable, Mr. McEwan, were killed at Nazareth yesterday by armed Arabs. Both were shot while leaving the Anglican Church. Their assailants are described as two Arabs dressed in European clothes and tarbusches and one in peasant dress.

Mr. Andrews had been number one on the terrorists' black list for many months owing to the strictness of his rule, and his life had been frequently threatened recently. This accounted for the presence of a bodyguard at the church, of which the other victim was a member.

So far 108 arrests, including many Arab notables, have been made in connection with the assassinations.

Considerable apprehension is felt among the Arabs in Nazareth in regard to the measures the Government is taking. More arrests are expected.

The majority of the shops are closed and a detachment of British troops have arrived in Nazareth.

Police dogs to-day lost their trail of the murderers at the Moslem cemetery, close to the scene of the crimes.—Reuter.

VIOLENT REMARKS IN ASSEMBLY

Sr. Del Vayo Accuses Italy And Germany

Geneva, Sept. 27.

One of the most violent speeches ever delivered before the League of Nations was made to-day by Sr. del Vayo, Spanish Valencia delegate, at a meeting of the Assembly.

He attacked the system of non-intervention, and reviewed Italo-German intervention, quoting from the speeches of Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini to prove the existence of aggression.

"If the hopes that the League might become the defender of peace are doomed to disappointment, and if the League cannot give victims of aggression the help it ought under the Covenant," he declared, "then let us at least spare the League the indignity of being made an accomplice to aggression. Those who pride themselves in the art of crawling out of ticklish situations, will have to deal with an aggressor who rubs their nose in the crime he has perpetrated."

After the speech the Assembly adjourned to give the delegates an opportunity to think over the situation.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

The International Relief Committee, Shanghai, at 123 Boulevard de Montigny (Shanghai Y.M.C.A. Building) wishes to acknowledge with thanks the following donations up to September 27. Donations may be sent either to the above address or Bank of China, 115 Route Marco Polo and 624 Avenue Joffre.

Pei Shun Sun	$ 500.00
Chang Jon Kay	500.00
Percy Chu	200.00
Foreign & Chinese Staff of New Royal Hotel	47.50
Chen Kee	30.00
Chao Tze Sui	1.04
Chow Ken Sun	1.00
Previously acknowledged	79,963.79
Total	$81,243.33

JAPANESE HALT PUSH IN NORTH ALONG RAILWAY

Political Developments Awaited

BATTLE IN SHANSI

Chinese Claim Victory: Invaders Checked

Peiping, Sept. 27.

With the advance of the main Japanese forces in the Tientsin-Pukow and Peiping-Hankow railway zones halted pending political developments in North China, the Japanese are engaged in operations to straighten their line between the railways and attacking Chinese concentrations of troops west of Tsangchow.

Japanese aeroplanes yesterday bombed the Chinese troops near Shahochia and a Japanese armoured train unit is reported to have reached Hsiulo, 50 miles south of Paotingfu where severe fighting has occurred.

Meanwhile, the first clash between the Japanese troops and the Chinese communist army is imminent. The Japanese claim advances south of Tatung, in Shansi, to a point 25 miles north of the famous Yenmenkou Pass which commands the road to Taiyuanfu.

Japanese reports state that 80,000 communists are preparing to defend the pass.—Reuter.

Success in Shansi

Taiyuan, Sept. 27.

Sustaining severe blows at Pinghsingkwan and Tuanchengkow, northern Shansi, the Japanese troops invading Shansi have retreated north-eastwards. Chinese troops, in pursuit, have made an advance of nearly 40 miles and reached the district of Kwangling, north-eastern Shansi near the Charhar border.

As a result of a surprise attack and flanking movement against the enemy, the Chinese troops scored another victory on Saturday. More than 3,000 of the enemy were killed and numerous tanks, field pieces and ammunition seized.—Kuo Min.

Nanking, Sept. 27.

Government troops operating in northern Shansi report further successes, according to an official telegram received by General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, from General Yen Hsi-shan, Vice-Chairman of the Commission and concurrently Director of the Taiyuan Pacification Headquarters.

The Japanese troops operating in the Tuanchengkow-Pinghsingkwan sector belong to the Suzuki detachment; they are assisted by Manchoukuo and Mongolian troops.—Kuo Min.

Strategic Withdrawal

Nanking, Sept. 27.

The recent retreat of Chinese troops from the Tsanghsien and Paoting line on the Tientsin-Pukow and Peiping-Hankow Railways was described in well-informed circles as strategic withdrawal.

The withdrawal was said to be the completion of the second period of Chinese military plans, devoted mainly to "exhausting" the strength of the Japanese forces.

Since September 25, it was stated, Chinese troops along the two railway lines have been falling back in an orderly manner to their originally prepared defence lines.

The prepared defence line, it was said, streetches from the vicinity of Chengting, about 70 miles south of Paoting on the Peiping-Hankow Railway, to the vicinity of Chuanhocken, south of Tsanghsien on the Tientsin-Pukow line.—Central News.

Japanese Drive South

Tokyo, Sept. 27.

Relentlessly driving southward their wedge into North China, Japanese troops yesterday occupied Hsinlo, 30 klms. south of Paotingfu, the War Office announced this morning.

The war booty seized by the Kimura detachment, which occupied the town, included an armoured car, two locomotives, 100 railway carriages, and five motor lorries.

The Nagano detachment, which yesterday occupied Nianghiang, a railway station on the Tientsin-Pukow line eight kilometres south of Tsangchow, to-day continued its push southward, another communiqué claimed.

Japanese troops operating in the vast plain between Paoting and Tsangchow to-day continued to clear the area between the Pinghan and the Tsinpu lines of Chinese forces.

"Last Stand"

The latter were reported by the Japanese military authorities in Tientsin to be making their "last stand" along a line running through Suning, 60 klms. south-east of Paoting; Hochien, 75 klms. south-east of Paoting; and Shahochiao, 20 klms. east of Hochien.

Following the receipt of this message, it was reported however, that Shahochiao was taken at 9.30 o'clock yesterday morning. The victorious Japanese column was reported to be continuing its advance towards Hochien, a strategically and commercially important town in the Hopei plain.

Reports received by the War Office commended the bravery of Sergeant Sawamura and four soldiers of the Inoki detachment, who "defeated a large Chinese unit eight kilometres south of Paoting, and captured arms and important documents."

Included among the booty seized by the five men, according to the reports, were four mountain guns, two cart-loads of ammunition, a field radio set, and documents.

Another mountain gun seized by the small unit was found by them abandoned by the roadside.

Japanese military 'planes yesterday raided Tehchow, on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, 145 miles south of Tientsin. For the second time in as many days Japanese 'planes today again subjected Hochien to severe bombardment.

Press reports received here to-day said Gen. Liu Shih, Pacification Commissioner of Honan, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese troops on the Peiping-Hankow line. Three of his divisions, the Second, Seventeenth and Twenty-Eighth, were said to have taken part in the battle for the possession of Paoting.—Domei.

Soviet Lodges Strong Protest With Gaimusho

China Appeals for Help to Stop Air Raids

MOSCOW PRESS AVOIDS OFFENDING JAPAN

Moscow, Sept. 27.

The Foreign Office has published the text of "a determined protest" delivered yesterday at Tokyo by M. Mikhail Slavutsky, the Soviet Ambassador, against the Japanese bombardment of Nanking and the Japanese request for the evacuation of the Soviet Embassy in the Chinese capital.

The Soviet Note reasserted the determination of the Soviet Ambassador to remain in Nanking, and warned the Japanese that "they would be held fully responsible for any consequences of these illegal acts."

Japanese reports from Shanghai, that Chinese aeroplanes masquerading as Japanese were preparing a special bombardment of the Soviet Embassy, in the hope of involving the Soviet, were countered by a warning that Japan would be held responsible for any bombardment.—Reuter.

China Asks Soviet Aid

Moscow, Sept. 27.

A request that the Soviet take such measures "as would assist in bringing about a speedy cessation of such uncultured and inhuman actions" is contained in a Note sent by the Chinese Embassy on September 25 to the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs drawing attention to the aerial bombardment of "peaceful population, refugees, Red Cross detachments and cultural institutions by the Japanese aggressor."

The Japanese, "in violation of international law and morals," the Note points out, "are deliberately striving to put into practice the barbarian doctrine of a totalitarian war." They are waging war against Chinese culture, the document declares, and are demolishing whole blocks inhabited by peaceful workers.

The Japanese, the Note adds, have even demanded the evacuation of foreign Embassies and Legations in Nanking to carry out their aim of completely demolishing the capital.—Reuter.

Gaimusho Suspicions

Tokyo, Sept. 27.

The Gaimusho spokesman, asked whether there was reason to believe in the existence of a Sino-Soviet Military Pact, to-day replied, "We have some, but this is not the time to disclose it."

Asked whether there was any doubt of the Pact's existence, the spokesman said "No. We see much reason to believe there is a Pact" He added that details recently published in the press were not based on official reports.

Asked how Russian weapons could be imported into China, he said, "Outer Mongolia is not far from some points in China and they could be carried by railway. It would not be impossible to import such things."

There are no official reports but merely evidence from "other sources" that Soviet weapons are now in use, he said.

Reports of large civilian casualties in the Nanking and Canton bombings, the spokesman declared "are merely Chinese fabrications." Foreigners, he complained, fail to understand that military objectives are not concentrated in civilian areas. "We cannot but urge the authorities in Canton and Nanking to tell the people living round military establishments they are apt to be damaged by bombs," he said.—United Press.

Soviet Mass Resolutions

London, Sept. 27.

Mass resolutions "indignantly condemning the inhuman killing of peaceful and defenceless Chinese by the Japanese imperialists" were submitted to all the chief Moscow factories during the week-end, according to a report from the Moscow correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."

The Soviet press has been instructed to avoid anything which the Japanese might twist into "Bolshevik intervention in Chinese affairs," and therefore the reports of these resolutions only appeared in short back-page paragraphs without headlines. For the same reason the Soviet press has not commented editorially on Japan's activities ever since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese conflict.—Reuter.

JAPAN STIRRING UP CHINA'S YOUTH

Bombing of Colleges Does More than Propaganda

Nanking, Sept. 27.

From the educational viewpoint, the meaning of every Japanese aerial bomb dropped on a Chinese school by far surpasses that of 1,000,000 copies of anti-Japanese books, for it will leave on the minds of China's youths a lasting and unremovable impression.

This statement was made by Dr. Lo Chia-lun, chancellor of the National Central University which was subjected to the fourth bombardment by Japanese aeroplanes in their raid on Nanking the day before yesterday, when its College of Arts was completely destroyed.

Walking in the ruins of what once was one of the best buildings on the campus, Dr. Lo told the Central News to-day that he had nothing to say insofar as the Japanese militarists deliberately bombed Chinese cultural institutions, but he wished the educators in Japan would realize the meaning of every Japanese bomb that was let loose on Chinese schools.

The National Central University had previously been bombed on September 15, 19 and 20, each time resulting in considerable damage to the campus.—Central News.

BRITISH FREIGHTER SENDS S.O.S.

New York, Sept. 27.

Radiomarine to-day reported receipt of an S.O.S. from the British freighter Lakenby somewhere near Belle Island.—United Press.

CHAPEI SUBJECTED TO HEAVY BOMBARDMENTS

Artillery and Planes Keep Up Steady Attack On Chinese Positions: No Gains Made

JAPANESE aeroplanes and guns subjected Chapei in the neighbourhood of Paoshan Road, the Commercial Press, and the North Station to almost a day-long bombardment yesterday, after several hours of minor fighting throughout Sunday night in which the Chinese claim Japanese attacks were repulsed, while they themselves made small gains.

A Japanese spokesman yesterday afternoon said that the Japanese main attack on the Chinese positions had been delayed by rain. With better weather in prospect and the arrival of quantities of supplies from Japan, it was possible that the Japanese drive would begin before long.

Shortly after six o'clock yesterday morning big shells began bursting among the Chinese positions in the North Station area and near the Central Mint. The Chinese replied in a spirited manner, in the direction of Yangtszepoo. This area was shelled by both sides almost without cessation all day, the Chinese holding their fire only when Japanese bombers were circling overhead.

These bombers went over in flights of three, slowly circling over the South of the Creek boundary until they were over the Chinese-held area and then letting go their bombs altogether. The resultant explosions of three bombs, apparently of large size, at one time, shook buildings south of the creek over a long distance.

Chinese Reply

The Chinese fired at the planes whenever they appeared, using heavy and light machine-guns, without any noticeable effect. Several times the planes circled further out behind the Chinese lines, and there were sounds of hot anti-aircraft fire from the Kiangwan and Eight Character Bridge directions. More bombs were dropped on these fronts.

One of the objectives of the planes later in the day was the Kwangtung Road, where it crosses the railway line to Woosung. Here again they were met with anti-aircraft fire.

Considering the hail of bullets from the sky, casualties in the International Settlement, so far as could be ascertained late yesterday evening, were not large. Two Chinese were reported to have been wounded in the Sinza district yesterday morning, while another was wounded in North Soochow Road near North Thibet Road. A high explosive shell fell on the roof of the Sung Sing No. 9 cotton godown on West Soochow Road near Ichang Road, damaging the roof but injuring no one.

Disposing of rumours current yesterday that the Chinese were withdrawing from Pootung, three sandbag redoubts were noted to have been erected at Pootung Point yesterday morning.

Tenacious machine-gun firing, interspersed with the boom of artillery, resounded in the Paoshan Road area between 10.45 and 11 o'clock last night. Occasional rifle shots had been noted in the same vicinity earlier in the evening. Generally, the northern and eastern areas were quiet yesterday evening, and there were no fires of any size up to a late hour.

Countryside Bogged

The military spokesman at yesterday's Japanese press conference intimated that little activity had taken place yesterday in the neighbourhood, other than bombing and shelling of Chinese positions. Owing to the nature of the terrain, which was extremely soggy because of the rain Japanese mechanized units were unable to function efficiently. These were necessary, he added to co-operate with the infantry and, as soon as the weather cleared, he promised definite action by the Japanese forces.

It was also pointed out that several Japanese planes of the latest model had bombed Kwangtai, Anhwei, on Sunday and had destroyed a Northrop aeroplane which failed to leave the ground. Asked to give more details regarding these aeroplanes, the naval spokesman indicated that they resembled the most modern machine employed by foreign powers.

Definite headway has been made by the Chinese troops operating in the Liuhong sector, according to information from Chinese military sources.

Giving the retreating Japanese soldiers no opportunity to consolidate their new positions, Chinese troops which captured Yunganchiao (Bridge) on Sunday night continued to advance in a northwesterly direction.

One Kilometre Gained

In their pursuit the Chinese troops met with no opposition, and shortly after midnight, the Chinese troops had gained a distance of about one kilometre, occupying two more villages, Tangchianung and Shenchiatsai.

Early yesterday morning, however, these military circles declare, Japanese troops launched a counter-attack, under cover of aerial bombardment and artillery fire from their naval vessels. The offensive was effectively checked, despite the heavy fire.

Japanese attacks were made on Chinese positions in the Chapei and Kiangwan sectors before daybreak yesterday.

The attack on Kiangwan was launched from three directions, the San Min Road, the Hsiangyin Road, and the Luchiachiao. The Chinese defence units relied mostly on machine-guns and hand grenades in repelling the assault.

Tanks Used

Simultaneously two detachments of Japanese troops from the Aikuo Girls School area, assisted by three tanks, made a spirited rush at the Chinese positions in the sector of Chih Tse University on Sui Tien Road.

The Chinese troops avoided a frontal resistance, but instead resorted to flanking movements, with the objective of destroying the advancing tanks. At the same time Chinese batteries opened up on the Japanese defence batteries at the Aikuo Girls School sector. After about a two-hour engagement the Japanese troops retreated, leaving behind over twenty dead.

Later yesterday morning, shortly after 9 o'clock, three Japanese planes reconnoitred over the Pootung area. Fifteen minutes later with the planes still overhead, Japanese warships anchored on the Whangpoo directed artillery fire at Pootung, but only for a brief period.

Chinese batteries at Pootung, shortly after the Japanese planes left, opened up on the Japanese positions in the Yangtszepoo area, and, it is reported, inflicted heavy damage.

Onslaught on Kiangwan

A determined Japanese onslaught against Kiangwan, battleground of the 1932 hostilities, preceded by a heavy artillery bombardment and supported by numerous tanks, again failed to dislodge the firmly entrenched Chinese defenders who offered stubborn resistance to the mechanically better equipped invaders in a most bitter engagement which lasted throughout Sunday and yesterday morning.

Recounting the encounter at the daily press conference yesterday evening, a Chinese military spokesman said the enemy bombardment which systematically pounded the Chinese lines was even more intense that of the previous day, some of the larger guns being detached from the Japanese warships employed.

Enemy tanks, flanked by large units of infantry, attempted to advance along Hsiangying Road and Sanmin Road, but were checkmated by strong Chinese resistance every foot of the way.

The obvious intention of the Japanese, the spokesman said, was to advance along Kiangwan Road toward Kiangwan. The failure of the Civic Centre column to reach Fuhtan University, however, spelled doom for the Japanese plan.

Civic Centre Fighting

Along Sanmin Road westward from the Civic Centre, the spokesman said, the Japanese were stopped before they could reach the railway, while further north they held on to the creek west of the Sikingchiao Golf Course.

Continued advance of Chinese troops following the recapture of Yunganchiao along the Liuhang-Yanghang Highway on Sunday was confirmed by the spokesman. The Chinese, he said, have pushed forward along a two-mile front from the strategic bridge for a distance of fully one kilometre to occupy two more important villages to the north-east.

These two villages, Tangchialung and Shenchiache, the spokesman said, returned to Chinese possession only after strong Japanese resistance. The losses suffered by the enemy were said to be very heavy.

Blind bombing of the Pootung and Chapei area characterized the activities of the Japanese air force on Sunday afternoon and yesterday morning. In Chapei, Markham Road station and the railway tracks in the vicinity of the Central Mint received special attention from the Japanese, but beyond a few civilian casualties, little material damage of military importance was done by the enemy aviators.

Pootung, the spokesman said, was also bombed by Japanese planes yesterday. Chinese gun emplacements, which were the obvious objectives of the Japanese airmen, escaped detection singularly well, and remained intact.

Early yesterday morning, Japanese naval guns also opened fire on supposed Chinese gun positions at Pootung. This drew retaliation from the Chinese batteries but from directions quite unexpected by the Japanese.

A Japanese hospital ship, the spokesman continued, moored behind the Japanese flagship Idzumo. In view of the repeated Japanese charges that Chinese have attempted to fire on Japanese hospital ships, he thought the position of this ship significant. The ship left the river yesterday afternoon.

League Body to Vote on Calling Pacific Parleys

Success of Move Dependent on U.S. Attitude

DR. KOO APPEALS FOR AMERICAN AID

Geneva, Sept. 27.

A resolution suggesting that a conference of Powers interested in the Pacific should be held and that it should concern itself with the immediate issue is expected to be moved by Mr. S. M. Bruce, of Australia, when the League Advisory Committee of 23 meets to-day to discuss China's appeal regarding the Sino-Japanese conflict.

The proposal is likely to meet with considerable opposition from the Russian delegation and possibly from the French. The success of the resolution will depend largely upon the attitude of the American delegate, and as far as can be gathered the United States does not seem very anxious to take part in any such conference.—Reuter.

Dr. Koo's Appeal to U. S.

Geneva, Sept. 27.

Dr. Wellington Koo to-day broadcast an appeal to the United States not to cut China's purchases of arms and munitions.

"Chinese troops have been resisting never ending Japanese aggression with courage and determination but with very limited means," said China's delegate to the League of Nations.

"China's ability to continue resistance and her possibility for ultimate success depend upon an uninterrupted flow of supplies.

"Any obstacles or difficulties placed in the way of her purchasing and shipping arms and munitions from the United States or other countries only handicaps China and helps Japan which possesses a mighty navy and a huge merchant fleet."

Likening Japan to a man-eating tiger whose appetite is insatiable once it tastes human blood, Dr. Koo said that Japan will threaten the United States and other Pacific powers once China has been conquered.

Involvement Not Asked

"We of China do not wish Americans to fight for us nor do we want to see the United States otherwise involved in the present conflict. China has all the fighting men she needs."

He denounced the bombardment of Chinese towns and declared that unless peace-loving nations take joint action to halt "Japan's lawlessness" no nation, however isolated will be able to enjoy peace. It's like having your neighbour's house afire, declared Dr. Koo, and unless one helps extinguish the blaze, the flames may spread to one's own property.—United Press.

U.S. to Agree To Pacific Conference

Geneva, Sept. 27.

It is understood that the United States will agree to a conference of the Powers most interested in the Pacific. Such a meeting is envisaged to take place in London in October.—Reuter.

JAPANESE PLANE DOWNED NEAR CHANGSHU

Changshu, Sept. 27.

A damaged Japanese aeroplane forced down at Maokiashih, near Shwangfeng on the border of Changshu and Taitsang districts was found yesterday afternoon. Of the three occupants who bailed out by parachutes, one was arrested at Shwangfeng but the other two are still at large. Two machine-guns were found in the aeroplane.—Kuo Min.

German-Italian Co-Operation In European Issues

Outcome of Il Duce's Visit to Be Told To-morrow

SIG. MUSSOLINI ASKS TO SEE KRUPPS

Berlin, Sept. 27.

A communique on the political results of Signor Mussolini's visit to Germany will be issued on Wednesday, just before Il Duce's departure for Italy, it is announced to-day.

Well-informed circles declare "the two statesmen consider the cordiality of their meeting to be of more importance than the announcement of any formulas, as is preferred by the politicians of other states, which either contain nothing or give form to new riddles. Men, not formulas are making politics."

The basis of all the conversations between Il Duce and Herr Hitler, it is stated, includes co-operation in all political questions, including opposition to Bolshevism and recognition of General Franco on the basis of non-interference and the integrity of Spanish territory. In regard to the Mediterranean, Germany is not interested except as far as Italy is given equality with other states.

Visit to Krupps Works

The climax of Signor Mussolini's visit to Herr Hitler will be reached on Tuesday evening, when a huge demonstration of half a million people will be staged in the Olympic Stadium. Speeches by the two dictators will be broadcast by German and Italian stations.

The Fuehrer will show Il Duce over the Krupps factory at Essen this morning, when the two leaders are expected to spend several hours inspecting Germany's largest armament works. The visit, it is understood, has been included in the programme at the special wish of Signor Mussolini.

The news was communicated to the people of Essen yesterday in a special edition of the National Zeitung of Essen, which appealed to the population to "show themselves worthy of this high visit."

A large number of the workshops will remain closed to give the workers an opportunity to see the two dictators.

The final stages of the big army manœuvres at Mecklenburg had been reached when Herr Hitler and his distinguished guest arrived in the "war zone" yesterday. Both leaders occupied a position on a hill from which they had a magnificent view of the whole battlefield and saw the manœuvres end in a victory for the defenders' forces.—Reuter.

Japanese leaders, headed by the Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, on Sunday night marked the 50th anniversary of the conclusion of the first Japan-Siam commercial treaty.

CHOLERA DEATH ROLL NOW 97

Five More Succumb During Week-end

The following table gives the total number of proved cases of cholera, and deaths caused by cholera since the outbreak of the disease on August 30 this year. These cholera cases have been confirmed, by bacteriological examination, in hospitals situated in the International Settlement, and include all cases and deaths up to and including September 25 and 26:—

	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
	Sept. 25		to 26	
International Settlement	381	393	65	70
French Concession	78	81	8	9
Outlying Chinese Areas	67	70	8	6
No fixed abode (presumably refugees)	98	102	11	11
	624	646	92	97

In addition to the above confirmed cases, there were also up to September 26, 1,118 clinically-suspected cases.

It is reiterated that the above figures are for cases treated in International Settlement hospitals only.

REFUGEE WORK

The daily report for September 26 follows:—

Camps under inspection by Public Health Department 122
Refugees therein 51,609
Refugees vaccinated 264
Refugees inoculated 1,000

For particulars of
SHANGHAI SCHEMOZZLE
please turn to page one

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GIANTS' VICTORY VIRTUALLY ENDS CUBS' HOPES

Full Details of Games in Major Leagues Baseball: Yankees Lose to Boston Red Sox

New York, Sept. 26.

THE Giants practically captured the National League pennant to-day as result of a 4-3 victory over the Brooklyn Dodgers. With the Chicago Cubs splitting a double-header with the St. Louis Cardinals, the New York Giants must lose seven of their remaining eleven games and the Cubs must win all seven of their forthcoming seven tussles before there can be any change in the leadership.

Lou Chiozza was the hero of the Giants to-day. He homered in the ninth to score the winning run against the Brooklyn Dodgers, 4-3.

In the opening game of the double-header, the St. Louis Cardinals edged out a victory over the Chicago Cubs in the ninth inning, 6-5. Joe Medwick was responsible for the triumph. He crashed out a double with the bases loaded in the final inning to give his team the win.

The nightcap, however, went to the Cubs, when the Cards committed two costly errors against none. Even two homers by Johnny Mize and another by Joe Medwick failed to stem the tide of the defeat. The Cubs took the honours when they scored six runs.

The Pittsburgh Pirates took two games from the Cincinnati Reds. Scoring two in the eighth and three in the ninth, the Bucs won the opener by 5-4. They took the second encounter by 2-1, scoring both runs in the very first inning.

Heavy Scoring

The Chicago White Sox scored a double victory over the St. Louis Browns. In the first game, Henry Bonura paved the way to victory, smacking out a single in the eighth to bring in two men and beat the Browns, four to three. The Chisox scored two runs in the third inning of the nightcap to beat the Browns, 4-1.

Jimmy Foxx and Felix Gaffke brought victory to the Boston Red Sox against the New York Yankees, when each homered. The pennant winners lost, 7-2.

The Cleveland Indians did well to beat the Detroit Tigers in both games of their twin bill. They won the first when they completed four runs in the fourth, while Bob Feller hurled them to victory in the nightcap. Feller fanned ten men for the victory. The Sioux won the first game, 9-3, and second by 4-3.

Three runs in the ninth helped the Philadelphia Athletics tie with the Washington Senators, 7-7, when the game was called in the eleventh due to darkness.

Detailed Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	5	11	3
Cincinnatti	4	10	2
(first game)			
Batteries: Tobin and Todd; Derringer, Kleinhans, Schott and Lombardi, D. Moore.			
Pittsburgh	2	10	2
Cincinnati	1	8	0
(second game)			
Batteries: Swift and Todd; Grissom, Vandermeer, Kleinhans and D. Moore.			
Chicago	5	5	0
St. Louis	6	11	2
(first game)			
Batteries: Lee, Brandt and Hartnett; Weiland, Ryba and Bremer.			
Chicago	8	12	0
St. Louis	5	13	2
(second game; game called in eighth due to darkness)			
Batteries: French, Root and O'dea; Krist, Harrell, Kleinhans, Blake and Ogrodowski.			
Brooklyn	3	7	1
New York	4	8	3
Batteries: Hoyt, Hamlin, Frankhouse and Phelps, Chervinko; Schumacher, Brenner, Melton and Danning.			
Boston	17	23	1
Philadelphia	3	11	2
Batteries: Schoffner, Bush and Mueller; Lamaster, Jorgens, Allen, Buckhart and Mulcahy and Grace.			

AMERICAN LEAGUE

St. Louis	3	9	5
Chicago	4	5	0
(first game)			
Batteries: Kimberlin and Giuliani; Lyons and Sewell.			
St. Louis	1	4	3
Chicago	4	13	1
(second game)			
Batteries: Koupal and Hemsley; Kennedy and Rensa.			
Detroit	3	10	0
Cleveland	9	13	0
(first game)			
Batteries: Lawson, Poffenberger, Russell and York; Allen and Pytlak.			
Detroit	3	5	0
Cleveland	4	12	0
(second game)			
Batteries: Hayworth and York; Feller and Pytlak.			
New York	2	6	2
Boston	7	9	0
Batteries: Hadley, Andrews, Glenn and Jorgens; Wilson and Peacock.			
Philadelphia	7	14	0
Washington	7	13	1
(game called in 11th due to darkness)			
Batteries: Williams, Kelly, Nelson and Hayes; Kohlman, W. Ferrell and R. Ferrell.			

League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	89	54	.622
Chicago	87	60	.592
St. Louis	80	65	.552
Pittsburgh	79	69	.534
Boston	75	71	.507
Brooklyn	61	85	.424
Cincinnati	56	84	.400
Philadelphia	58	88	.397

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York	99	47	.678
Detroit	85	62	.578
Chicago	82	64	.562
Cleveland	77	68	.531
Boston	75	68	.525
Washington	70	74	.486
Philadelphia	48	94	.338
St. Louis	44	103	.299

—United Press.

THE U.S. FOOTBALL SEASON STARTS

Stanford Beaten by Santa Clara, 13-7

New York, Sept. 25.

The 1937 football season got well under way to-day with more than a score of games played in various parts of the United States.

While most of the colleges were content with playing mediocre opponents, several important tussles between Big Ten Conference and West Coast teams were staged.

Santa Clara showed good form in beating Stanford, 13 to seven, while California gave an indication that it will be a major threat by trouncing St. Mary's 30 to seven. Idaho edged out Oregon State, seven to six.

The College of the Pacific, which is in the hands of that grand old man of football, Alonzo Stagg, failed to impress. It went down before University of Southern California, 40 to 0.

Minnesota had an easy time with North Dakota, 69 to seven. Cornell and Penn State had a tough battle, the former winning, 26 to 19. The Navy took William Mary into camp by 45 to 0, while South Carolina managed to tie with North Carolina, 13 to 13. Scores:—

Santa Clara 13, Stanford 7
California 30, St. Mary's 7
Idaho 7, Oregon State 6
College of Pacific 0, U.S.C. 40
Gonzaga 0, Washington State 0
Minnesota 69, North Dakota 7
Illinois 20, Ohio 6
Indiana 12, Centre 0
North Carolina 13, South Carolina 13
Purdue 39, Butler 7
Wisconsin 33, S. Dakota State 0
Cornell 26, Penn State 19
Marquette 14, Ripon 0
Brown 20, Conn State 0
Navy 45, William-Mary 0
Ohio State 14, Texas-Christian 0
Colgate 21, St. Lawrence 0
Holycross 21, St. Anselm 0
Darmouth 39, Bates 0
Amherst 23, Vermont 13
Pittsburgh 59, Ohio Wesleyan 0
Montana State 7, Utah 19
Missouri Mines 27, Cardondale 0
—United Press.

A JAPANESE CHAMPION BEATEN IN U.S.

Hollywood, Sept. 25.

Pablo Dano, California-Filipino who in 1936 was a world ranking bantamweight, to-night beat Kaiden Gen, Japanese champion.

Winning all except the fourth and fifth rounds, the hard-hitting Filipino severely punished the Japanese importation.

Ten seconds after the start of the third round, Pablo Dano landed with a perfect right and Gen was floored for a count of six. The Japanese, however, rallied and gave a plucky exhibition, especially in the fourth and fifth rounds when he forced the fight.

Both fought out of the bantamweight division, Dano weighing 122 lb. and Gen 124 lb.—United Press.

AMERICA'S DAVIS CUP TEAM CARRY OFF TROPHY

Winning brilliantly from a strong German side in the inter-zone finals and then continuing to defeat the holders, Great Britain, America's stalwarts deserved their Davis Cup victory this year. They are shown above walking off with the famous mug. Don Budge, Frankie Parker, Bryan "Bitsy" Grant and Gene Mako are the players in the group.

NEW TRAINING DEVICE FOR FOOTBALLERS

London, Aug. 25.

Mr. Harry Parkes, the Mansfield manager, has invented what he calls a "spring gun catapult" for use in training players. The invention is of his own design, and can be arranged to deliver a football at any angle, speed or distance.

The machine is ideal for teaching young players how to head, trap or meet the ball first time, and will save trainers or coaches a great deal of energy. All that is required is an assistant to reload the gun and adjust the tension of the spring or elevation of the tube.

The first model is under construction at Sheffield, and each new machine will cost about £30.—Reuter.

DEMPSEY MAY VISIT HONGKONG

Among the notable sporting personalities expected to visit Hongkong in the near future is Jack Dempsey, the famous pugilist.

Dempsey is visiting Australia via Japan and China early in the new year, states the "Hongkong Telegraph." He would have made the trip this year but radio engagements and the business of conducting his night club in America apparently caused him to delay the trip.

Dempsey was one of the greatest box office attractions the ring has ever known. He was the first champion to draw a million dollar gate, and when in his prime was, as a fighter, entirely in a class of his own.

FRISCH TO MANAGE CARDS ANOTHER YEAR

St. Louis, Sept. 26.

Frankie Frisch, manager of the St. Louis Cardinals for the last few years, was signed on to-day here to manage the team during 1938.—United Press.

BASEBALL BATTING HONOURS

Medwick and DiMaggio now Lead U.S. Leagues

New York, Sept. 25.

Joe Medwick, star outfielder of the St. Louis Cardinals, and Joe DiMaggio, last year's sensational recruit of the New York Yankees, shared honours as the heaviest batters in the National and American Leagues respectively, following the publication of the latest statistics to-day.

Carl Hubbell, who was the outstanding pitcher last year for the third time in his career, is out to capture the laurels for the fourth time. The moundsman of the New York Giants headed the hurlers in the published list with 21 games won against eight lost.

The batting list includes games of September 24, while the pitching averages are only up till September 23.

New Record Likely

Joe Medwick is well on the road to better his fine record of last year. Last year he batted in most runs, 38; made most base hits, 223; most total bases 367, and established a new league record for two-base hits, with 64.

In the current list, Joe Medwick heads the batting percentages with .376 for the National League. He has already topped his last year's mark for hits by one, 224. He has also scored 108 runs, which is top in the National League.

Charley Gehringer, infielder for Detroit, is on top in the American League and also heads Medwick's mark in batting percentages with .378.

Others who are listed in the percentages follow:

Johnny Mize, St. Louis (N.L.) .359
Gabby Hartnett, Chicago (N.L.) .358
Paul Waner, Pittsburgh (N.L.) .356

All of the men are in the National League. Paul Waner was champion batsman last year with a percentage of .373, the third time that he had achieved such an honour.

Joe DiMaggio, the youthful Italian from San Francisco who last year created a sensation by becoming the 12th major leaguer in baseball history to top the .200 mark in his first year out, is now well ahead in the matter of homers and runs.

DiMaggio's 44 Homers

The Yankee star has knocked out 44 homes and 42 runs. Mel Ott, veteran of the New York Giants, is second with 31 homers, while Joe Medwick also trails with 108 runs. Last year Joe DiMaggio headed the three-base mark in the American League with 15.

Joe Medwick is the leader in the matter of hits, with 224. He is followed by Roy Bell, outfielder of the St. Louis Browns, with 204.

In the pitching department, that grand veteran, Carl O. Hubbell, of the New York Giants, is again marching ahead.

Up to September 23, he had won 21 games against losing eight. Roxy Lawson, of the Detroit Tigers, has won 18 and lost six, and is the best in the American League. He is followed by Johnny Allen, of the Cleveland Indians, with 13 won and none lost, which is even better than Hubbell's mark in the matter of percentage.—United Press.

BRITISH TEAM WINS A U.S. TITLE

Hughes and Hare in an Easy Doubles Victory

ALICE MARBLE TAKES THE SINGLES CROWN

Los Angeles, Sept. 26.

Climaxing their sensational progress through the championship, the British-pair, G.P. Hughes and C.E. Hare, to-day won the Pacific Southwest doubles crown, defeating the Franco-American combination of Brugnon and Shields in the easiest fashion. Never extended at any time, the Britons won by 6-4, 6-2, 6-2.

The winners were a picture of confidence, probably as a result of their surprising victory yesterday at the expense of Donald Budge and Gene Mako. They rarely made a mistake and delighted the crowd with some brilliant volleying and sizzling drives.

Alice Marble Wins

In the final of the women's singles, Miss Alice Marble, former American champion, defeated Miss Wheeler by 6-1, 6-0.

The women's doubles resulted in a win for Miss Bundy and Miss Workman, who beat Mrs. Van Ryn and Miss Caroline Babcock, the score being 6-1, 0-6, 6-2.

Helen Wills Again

In the final of the mixed doubles Mrs. Helen Wills Moody and Baron Gottfried von Cramm beat Mrs. Van Ryn and Donald Budge. The score was 6-1, 6-4.—Reuter.

KHO SIN-KIE LOSES IN PARIS FINAL

Paris, Sept. 27.

The Yugoslavian tennis player, F. Puncek, yesterday won the final of the International Tennis Championship Tourney and the Marcel Poree cup by defeating the Chinese Davis Cup player, Kho Sin-Kie, by 6-2, 6-2, 2-6, 6-4.

In the final of the women's singles Mme. Mathieu of France defeated Mme. de la Valdene by 4-6, 8-6, 6-0, while in the final round of the men's doubles, Borotra and Petra defeated Feret and Boussus by 7-5, 3-6, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4.—Havas.

NEW WALKING RECORD FOR 10,000 METRES

Oslo, Sept. 26.

The world's 10,000 metre walking record was broken here to-day by Edgar Brunn, of Norway. His time was 43 minutes 25-2/10 seconds. The previous record of 44 minutes 9-6/10 seconds was held by Mikaelsson.—Reuter.

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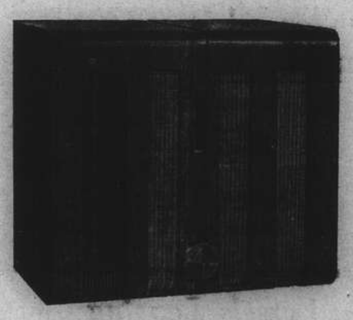

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CHINA'S AUGUST FOREIGN TRADE

Net Imports Amount to $55,465,015: Total for The Year of $785,620,291

ACCORDING to the monthly returns issued by the Chinese Maritime Customs covering the foreign trade of this country, net imports during August 1937 totalled $55,465,015. Net exports totalled $45,223,305. January-August figures were $785,620,291 and $616,863,859 respectively, as compared with the corresponding figures last year of $604,320,146 and $447,995,700.

Net Imports
(Including Bond Withdrawals)

	August 1937 C.S.$	January-August 1936-1937 C.S.$	
Cotton piece goods grey	211,075	2,755,539	7,139,746
Piece white or dyed	306,931	3,539,478	5,341,573
Piece printed	10,910	440,595	487,930
Piece miscellaneous	77,218	877,597	971,334
Cotton, raw, yarn	1,521,535	31,394,223	19,694,120
Cotton manu, sundry	164,884	1,472,499	2,062,012
Flax, ramie, hemp	1,063,721	10,540,847	17,627,898
Wool and Manu.,	1,483,747	16,851,352	32,043,508
Silk	779,506	4,423,308	13,084,329
Metals and Ores	7,967,932	64,504,082	116,083,654
Machinery and Tools	3,670,338	37,764,080	55,650,016
Vehicles and vessels	3,576,515	34,519,875	34,622,079
Metal Manu	1,912,764	29,075,889	34,406,113
Fishery Products	730,453	9,825,650	11,722,517
Canned Goods	475,998	6,063,817	6,760,443
Cereals and Flour	1,032,343	43,857,455	39,876,392
Fruits, seeds	274,916	3,994,946	4,983,902
Medicinal Goods	367,938	5,652,497	5,735,067
Sugar	1,868,885	10,056,006	18,172,344
Wines, beer	75,059	1,107,674	1,010,226
Tobacco	1,084,067	11,052,085	18,039,050
Pharmaceuticals	3,671,753	34,094,531	49,894,200
Dyes, varnishes	1,733,858	27,583,523	33,122,884
Candles, resins, etc.	8,293,358	61,394,793	85,538,582
Books, maps, paper	4,053,547	37,204,430	58,499,200
Hides, leather etc.	184,469	3,176,762	3,919,519
Timber	2,480,916	17,447,685	17,942,796
Bamboo, straw, etc.	471,250	4,911,709	6,228,259
Coal, fuel, tar	423,025	4,656,142	4,993,757
Chinaware, etc.	290,663	2,966,631	5,021,931
Stone, earth	213,053	2,417,862	2,969,554
Sundry	4,892,352	78,396,584	71,975,356
Grand Total	55,465,015	604,320,146	785,620,291

Net Exports

	C.S.$	C.S.$	C.S.$
Animal products	6,733,407	69,866,136	87,971,643
Hides, leather	1,035,820	32,012,649	48,577,879
Fishproducts	128,523	2,236,692	2,134,879
Beans and Peas	644,201	4,500,870	5,808,996
Cereals	632,500	13,981,638	14,762,329
Dyestuffs, vegetables	71,449	1,080,792	4,211,394
Fruits, preserves	470,657	6,016,126	3,749,485
Medicinals	775,743	6,106,365	7,594,578
Oils, tallow, wax	6,162,869	67,572,452	103,731,812
Seeds	1,618,965	25,696,048	30,769,667
Spirituous beverages	94,924	700,576	925,033
Sugar	130	2,387	4,290
Tea	2,350,484	17,883,945	17,452,322
Tobacco	781,637	7,400,514	6,799,796
Vegetables	774,420	5,970,129	7,511,305
Vegetable products	932,392	4,252,008	6,249,003
Bamboo	192,426	1,923,081	2,185,210
Fuel	842,306	8,253,014	10,145,955
Rattan	26,413	150,323	115,149
Timber	342,794	1,761,902	2,649,042
Paper	587,319	3,450,907	4,619,193
Textile Fibres	6,403,503	59,982,876	97,456,166
Yarn, thread	2,161,633	28,853,144	29,335,585
Piece Goods	1,656,180	16,374,259	17,268,112
Other Textiles	277,805	5,752,755	8,484,217
Ores, metals	6,848,903	33,486,221	65,617,439
Glass, glassware	23,580	228,843	329,542
Stone, earth	340,484	2,568,838	3,428,254
Chemicals	698,988	3,449,289	5,816,163
Printed Matter	134,119	1,514,364	1,757,978
Sundry	1,478,732	14,966,557	17,402,343
Grand Total	45,223,305	447,995,700	616,863,859

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES† VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER BY COUNTRIES

Imported From	Gold August 1937 G.U.	Gold January-August 1936 G.U.	Gold January-August 1937 G.U.	Silver August 1937 G.U.	Silver January-August 1936 G.U.	Silver January-August 1937 G.U.
British India		4,419				
Great Britain		761,137	292		1,639	
Hongkong	37,337	183,629	92,023		4,282,890	487,000
Japan		5,193			79,798	62,880
Other Countries					33,050	
Total Imports	37,337	954,378	92,315	*	4,397,427	549,880†
Great Britain		5,182,438	24,555,334		661,961	
Hongkong	1,019,637		1,019,637	7,993,361	277,198	62,966,557
Japan					300	607
U.S. of America					125,777,471	
Total Exports	1,019,637	5,182,438	25,574,971	7,993,361‡	126,716,930	62,967,164§

*Bank-notes, face value Chinese $3,093,700, Hongkong $43,650 and Yen 350,000 were imported during the month.
†Not including Nickel and Copper Subsidiary Coins, value $16,840 and Bank-notes, face value Chinese $62,222,400 Hongkong $43,650, Yen 1,145,900 and £500.
‡Not including Nickel and Copper Subsidiary Coins, value $2,400,000 and Bank-notes, face value Chinese $399,654,015.
§Not including Nickel and Copper Subsidiary Coins, value $2,450,000 and Bank-notes, face value Chinese $407,115, Piastres 10,450 and Hongkong $11,200.

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES: VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER

	August 1937 G.U.	August 1937 $	January-August 1936 G.U.	January-August 1936 $	January-August 1937 G.U.	January-August 1937 $
Imports						
Gold Coins			188,048		53,886	
Gold Bullion	37,337		766,330		38,429	
Silver Coins				4,395,738		549,880
Silver Bullion				1,689		
Total Imports	37,337	*	954,378	4,397,427	92,315	549,880*
Exports						
Gold Coins						
Gold Bullion	1,019,637		5,182,438		25,574,971	
Silver Coins		7,839,361		116,716,630		31,630,301
Silver Bullion		154,000		10,000,300		31,336,863
Total Exports	1,019,637	7,993,361*	5,182,438	126,716,930	25,574,971	62,967,164*
Total Imports and Exports	1,056,974	7,993,361	6,136,816	131,114,357	25,667,286	63,517,044
Excess of Imports	982,300	7,993,361	4,228,060	122,319,503	q5,482,656	62,417,284
Exports						

*Not including Nickel and Copper Subsidiary Coins and Bank-notes.

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES: VALUE OF MERCHANDISE

	August 1937 G.U.	August 1937 $	January-August 1936 G.U.	January-August 1936 $	January-August 1937 G.U.	January-August 1937 $
Imports						
Gross Imports	24,696,255		269,222,065		345,873,959	
Less Re-exports Abroad	67,030		963,647		695,093	
Net Imports	24,629,225	55,465,015	268,258,418	604,320,146	345,178,866	785,620,291
Exports						
Gross Exports		45,273,057		448,918,867		617,109,661
Less Re-imports from Abroad		49,752		923,167		245,802
Net Exports		45,223,305		447,995,700		616,863,859
Total Net Imports and Exports		100,688,320		1,052,316,846		1,402,484,150
Excess of Imports		10,241,710		156,324,446		168,756,432
Exports						

Commerce and Finance

MONEY & EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1937

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10.00 A.M.
£1 @ 1/2 7/16 ..... $16.62
U.S. $100 @ 29¾ $336.13

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10.00 A.M.
£1 @ 1/2 9/16 ..... $16.4806
U.S. $100 @ 30 1/16 ..... $332.64
London—demand 1/2 11/16
4 months' sight credits 1/2 5/8
4 months' sight docts 1/2 11/16
6 months' sight credits 1/2 23/32
6 months' sight docts 1/2 25/32
New York—demand ..... U.S. $30 1/16
4 months' sight credits 30 1/16
4 months' sight docts 30 1/16
Paris—4 months' sight docts Fcs Nom.

CLOSING RATES
Sterling ..... 1/2 23/64 U.S. $ 29 31/32

Canadian Exchange

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China opening selling rate yesterday:—

Can. $100 @ 29 11/16 = C.S.$336.84

Netherlands Trading Society

BUYING
Java Guilders C.S.$100 ..... 54⅛
Netherlands Guilders C.S.$100 ..... 54½

SELLING
Java Guilders C.S.$100 ..... 53¾
Netherlands Guilders C.S.$100 ..... 53⅛

National City Bank of New York

MARKET SELLING RATES 10 A.M.
U.S. $1 = C.S.$3.3613 Stg. £1 = C.S.$16.623

MARKET BUYING RATES 10 A.M.
U.S. $1 = C.S.$3.3264 Stg. £1 = C.S.$16.461

American Express Co., Inc.

BUYING
U.S. $100 = C.S.$331.95 £1 = C.S.$16.41

SELLING
U.S. $100 = C.S.$337.55 £1 = C.S.16.70

Italian Bank for China
It. Lire 5.55 = C.S.$1 Swiss F. 1.29¼ = C.S.$1
Tourist Lire 6.15 ..... = C.S.$1

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger
Belgas 1.76¾ = C.S.$1 Belgas 29.35 = £1

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

OPENING SELLING RATES
Berlin-Hamburg T.T. C.S|$100 = Rm.73¾
Sh.$100 = Registermark 125.00

LOCAL EXCHANGE REPORT

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson.

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

£	Highest 1/2 9/16	Lowest 1/2 7/16	
U.S. G.$	30	29⅞	
Yen	104¼	104	

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

	Cash		Sept.		
£ T.T.	1/2 7/16	4 m/s.	l.c.	1/2 9/16	
G.$ T.T.	29 13/16	4 m/s.	l.c.	30 1/16	
Fcs. T.T.	872	4 m/s.		903	
Rs. T.T.	79⅞	7 d/s.		80⅞	

BAR SILVER

	Ready	For'd
London pence per std. oz.	19 13/16	19 15/16
N. Y. cents per oz. troy	unquoted	
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	51.01	—

Bombay offtake 25 bars.
Market firm.

London Silver was unchanged both ready and forward, being 19 13/16 for spot and 19 15/16 forward. New York no quotation and Bombay was unchanged at 51.01.

It is reported America bought. India sold. Market quiet. The local Exchange Market opened this morning with a firm but uncertain tendency, due to the Government Banks announcing an advance in their buying rates to 1/2¾ for Stg. and 30½ for U.S.$. At the opening, inter-bank business was done in the open market as high as 1/2 11/32 for ready with buyers reluctant. However, later on the market turned easy and eventually settled down on the basis of Sellers to Merchants at 1/2 7/16 Stg. 29¾ U.S.$ and 103 for Yen, and remained steady at this level for the remainder of the day.

OFFICIAL INDEXES

By Courtesy Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

	Sept. 25	27	Change
S'hai Gen. Stock	43.37	43.37	Unch.
S'hai Rub. Shares	259.39	259.39	Unch.
Chi. Govt. bond	107.61*	Closed	

*August 13, 1937.

BERLIN BOURSE WEEKLY REPORT

Berlin, Sept. 26.

During the whole month of September the money market was in a condition of tension similar to that which arises for a few days at the time of each monthly settlement. This abnormal state arose from the withdrawal of funds from the credit institutes for the subscription to the latest Reichs consolidation loan. The fact that many non-interest bearing state bills matured brought no relief because these were mostly in the hands of the Reichsbank having been rediscounted by those holders who wanted proceeds for application for the Reichs loan.

However adequate preparations have been made to meet the next monthly—which happens also to be the quarterly—settlement at the end of September. The bourse remained in a cautious mood throughout the week. Prices were tending to crumble but did not reach a level at which in view of the overwrought international political situation investors felt tempted to marke new purchases. Under these circumstances influences which might have stimulated the business, for instance the favourable report of Mannesmann Pipes had no effect while the reprivatisation of the Dresdner Bank which was likewise expected to bring an animation into the market passed without causing a marked improvement. The turnover on the sharemarket remained small. Fixed interest securities were neglected, industrial bonds were offered in excess of the demand.

The following were the quotations of some of the leading German shares on September 20 and 25 respectively:

Reichsbank	205.75	206.—
German Dye Trust	160.50	163.25
Salzdetfurth Potash	162.25	164.—
United Steel Works	116.50	118.875
Mannesmann Pipes	120.375	122.—
Harpener Mining	173.125	175.50
German Mineral Oils	150.75	151.625
Continental Rubber	unquoted	187.—
Siemens & Halske	212.—	212.50
General Electrics AEG	127.25	127.50
Rhenish-Westphalian P.	130.75	130.50
Hamburg-America Line	83.25	86.75
North German Lloyd	85.—	87.50
Bemberg Rayon	149.50	149.75
Deutsche Bank	122.50	123.—
Deutsch-Asiatische Bank	689.—	688.—
Young Loan	104.75	104.75

—Trans-Ocean

PARIS BOURSE WEEKLY REVIEW

Paris, Sept. 27.

Little activity was witnessed on the Bourse last week, with the volume of trading exceedingly small. This apathy was attributed mainly to the weakness of Wall Street and Amsterdam, as the negotiations with Italy and the speeches made by the Prime Minister M. Camille Chautemps and the Finance Minister M. Georges Bonnet were favourably received.

The railway averages dropped from their high of 51.75 to 30.74, the lowest level since 1935.

The market slumped at the opening session of the week, and although recovering slightly on Tuesday and on Wednesday, resumed the decline in the last two sessions. Internationals, however remained steady throughout the week. Rubbers, steels and bank issues suffered mostly.

The market next week will probably be influenced by the results of Il Duce's visit to Germany and the action of the American exchanges. The trend, therefore is difficult to forecast.—Havas.

MANILA GOLD SHARES

Saturday's turnover: 2,155,100 shares. S. C. and F. Index: (closing prices) 76.15.

As from yesterday the Manila Gold Share quotations will only be received once a day—at 10.30 a.m.—Reuter.

"HUI HUA" ACCOUNTS

The following points which have come up in the course of discussion with the Chinese banks may be of interest to readers, states the "British Chamber of Commerce Journal."

The Ministry of Finance regulations regarding drawing on Hui Hua accounts, to the extent of 5 per cent. or $150 per week and for wages of Chinese operatives or other allowable expenses, apply only to accounts in existence prior to August 13.

Native Bank orders due subsequent to the date were therefore blocked and could only be paid in Hui Hua not available for any cash payment.

The Native Banks however have agreed to redeem in legal tender all orders due to August 17 and further amounts are promised. This does not include orders which had already been cleared with the banks and passed to a new Hui Hua account. These accounts opened after August 13 cannot be withdrawn in cash but they are being gradually ultilized against export cargo and in other similar ways and it is hoped that in this manner all outstandings will be cleared in due course.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT BONDS

Osaka, Sept. 27.

Kogo 5% Y.101.55
3rd Series, 5% (Red. 1985/88) .. 101.73
—Reuter.

CANADIAN FISHERIES SHOW INCREASE

Ottawa, Canada—Fisheries production in Canada last year came to almost $39,158,000 in value, reaching the highest dollar level since 1930 and exceeding the 1935 output by more than $4,700,000.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD REVISES RULES

Washington, Sept. 26.

The United States Federal Reserve Board to-day announced the revision of its rules to broaden the Reserve System's lending function thereby further implementing the policy of maintaining easy money conditions.

The revision will extend credit to the member banks in order to meet seasonal and other credit requirements of commerce, industry and agriculture. The regulations will make eligible for discount a large amount of commission companys and finance companys paper including paper drawn to finance installment sales of a commercial character.

"Experience has demonstrated that the solvency of banks is better safeguarded by careful regard to the quality of paper acquired instead of the strict observance of the form the paper takes .....at a time of deflationary development it is important that the Reserve System lend with the greatest freedom consistent with safety," the order said.—United Press.

WEEKLY REICHSBANK RETURN

Berlin, Sept. 25.

The weekly Reichsbank return issued to-day shows the gold stock unchanged at 70,000,000 Marks, while the foreign exchange holdings increased by 300,000 to 5,900,000 Marks.

The amount of credit issued as measured by bills, cheques, advances and investments, declined by 65,600,000 to 5,196,200,000 Marks. The total amount of legal tender in circulation on September 23rd was 6,564,000,000 against 6,079,000,000 Marks on the same date a year ago. —Trans-Ocean.

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HINDSBARR
FOOTBALL POOLS
Results for week ending September 25

POOL No. 1 $1,000 FREE POOL
1 1 2 x 1 1 2 x 1 x 1 2
No. 782 forecasted 9 correct scores.

POOL No. 2
2 x 1 1 1 x 1 1 x 1
Dividend $73.30 PAID Nos. 477 and 814.
(9 correct scores)

We are prepared to receive new applications.
Will clients kindly notify us any change of address.

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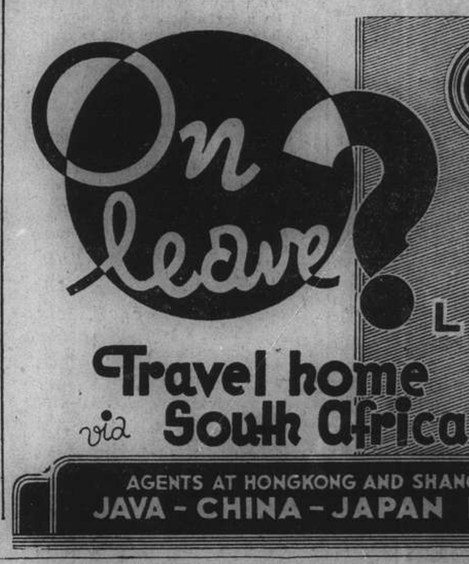


Weather, Time and Tide

Monday, Sept. 28, 1937 (24th day of 8th moon)	SICCAWEI Sept. 26 16.00	Sept. 26 21.00	Sept. 27 4.00	Sept. 27 9.00	GUTZLAFF Sept. 27 9.00	Sept. 27 14.00
Barometer inches	29.94	30.03	30.05	30.13	—	—
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.10	+0.16	+0.19	+0.19	—	—
at 32 F. (" " 12 hrs.)	+0.08	+0.09	+0.11	+0.10	—	—
Wind (direction)	N	N	N	NNW	—	—
" (miles per hour)	5.0	6.2	6.2	3.7	—	—
Temperature (Fahr.)	75.°2	69.°8	68.°7	73.°0	—	—
Humidity %	84	99	88	78	—	—
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	10	10	10	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	0.15	0.03	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report September 26	Mean 1937	24 hours variation	Previous average same period (64 years)
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.94	+0.06	30.02
Temp. Min. 74.°3 Max. 80.°8	77.°5	—3.1	69.°8
Total rainfal January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	29.37	0.15	38.09

Date	28/9	29/9	30/9	1/10	2/10	3/10	4/10	5/10	6/10
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.44	5.45	5.46	5.47	5.47	5.48	5.49	5.50	5.50
Sun sets at Shanghai	17.44	17.42	17.41	17.40	17.39	17.38	17.36	17.34	17.33
Moon rises at Shanghai	00.00	0.42	1.46	2.47	3.47	4.45	5.43	6.40	7.36
Moon sets at Shanghai	13.46	14.29	15.07	15.43	16.17	16.49	17.23	17.57	18.34
Flood makes Shanghai	15.55	17.27	19.10	8.30	9.21	9.55	10.27	11.00	11.26
Ebb. makes Shanghai	22.07	23.35	11.57	12.55	1.32	2.05	2.40	3.17	3.50
H.W. at Woosung Bar	18.21	20.00	21.28	10.23	11.02	11.34	11.56	0.06	0.36

Vessels Leaving

YANGTZE RIVER

WULIN Sept. 30. From CHINKIANG to HANKOW, on Thursday, Sept. 30. For other details apply to Butterfield & Swire, French Bund, Tel. 82020. 30-9

KUNGWO Oct. 1. From CHINKIANG to HANKOW.—Sails on Friday, Oct. 1st at 4 a.m. For freight or passage, apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 30-9

WHANGPU Oct. 4. From CHINKIANG to HANKOW, on Monday, Oct. 4. For other details apply to Butterfield & Swire. French Bund, Tel. 82020. 4-10

SUIWU Oct. 6. From CHINKIANG to HANKOW, sails on Wednesday, Oct. 6th at 4 a.m. For freight or passage, apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 5-10

WOOSUNG Oct. 7. From CHINKIANG to HANKOW, on Thursday, Oct 7. For other details apply to Butterfield & Swire, French Bund, Tel. 82020. 7-10

NORTH CHINA COAST

CHAKSANG Sept. 28. TSINGTAO, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—Sails from Peking Road Jetty on Tuesday, Sept. 28th at noon. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 28-9

SHENGKING Sept. 29. TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—From French Bund on Wednesday, 29th at 10 a.m. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 29-9

THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD

THIS is the weekly edition of the North-China Daily News for readers abroad and in the outports. Most of its matter is news relating to China. It reaches nearly all officials and foreign residents in the interior. It has been published since 1850.

Subscription Rate $18 per annum (postage free in China or Japan)

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OFFICE
17 THE BUND, SHANGHAI

Vessels Leaving

SOUTH CHINA COAST

SZECHUEN Sept. 28. HONGKONG via CANTON.—From French Bund on Tuesday, 28th at 2 p.m. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 28-9

HSIN PEKING Sept. 29. NINGPO.—From French Bund on Wednesday, 29th at 3 p.m. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire. Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 29-9

SINKIANG Sept. 29. SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON (via Sharp Peak).—From French Bund on Wednesday, 29th at 10 a.m. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 29-9

KIUNGCHOW Sept. 30. HONGKONG via CANTON extending to HAIPHONG.—From French Bund on Thursday, 30th at 11 a.m. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 30-9

SHANTUNG Oct. 1. HONGKONG via CANTON.—From French Bund on Friday, 1st at noon. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire. Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 1-10

SOOCHOW Oct. 1. HONGKONG via CANTON.—From French Bund on Friday, 1st at noon. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire. Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 1-10

TINGSANG Oct. 2. SWATOW, CANTON and HONGKONG.—Sails from Peking Road Jetty on Saturday, Oct. 2nd. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 2-10

LEESANG Oct. 4. SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—Sails from Peking Road Jetty on Monday, Oct. 4th at noon. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 4-10

THE CHINA YEAR BOOK

No effort has been spared to make the CHINA YEAR BOOK of definite value as a work of reference with revision up to the date of issue. The Statistics and Documents included in this issue under one cover will undoubtedly save valuable time to those seeking reliable information respecting China.

Price $18. Postage: China 30 cts., abroad $1.20

At all booksellers and from the publishers
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OFFICE
17 THE BUND, SHANGHAI

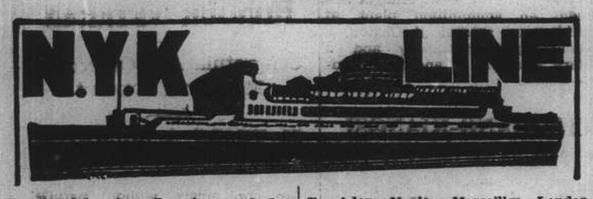
Post Office Notices

Note:—Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is requested in order to make connection with the below mentioned closing times at Yu Yuen Road.

Date and Destination	Per	Reg.	Ord.
TUESDAY, Sept. 28.			
Ningpo	Underta	A 19.00 (27th)	7.15
Tsingtao Chefoo Tientsin	Chaksang	8.30	9.00
Ningpo	Hsin Pekin	10.00	10.30
Manila Aust. N.Z. and Indo-China	Szechuen	10.00	10.30
Canton and Hongkong	Szechuen	10.30	11.00
U.S.S.R. Europe via Siberia.	Shengking	10.30	12.00
T'tao W'wei Chefoo T'tsin	Shengking	11.30	12.00
River Ports	Truck Service	13.00	13.30
Manila Aust. N.Z. Indo-China and Java Ports	Tjisalak A	17.00	18.00
Amoy H'kong and Canton	Tjisalak	18.30	19.00
Ningpo	Truck Service	18.30	19.00
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29			
Swatow H'kong Canton	Sinkiang	19.00 (28th)	7.15
River Ports	Truck Service	13.00	13.30
Ningpo	Truck Service	18.30	19.00
THURSDAY, Sept. 30			
Indo-China (Z) via H'phong.	Kiungchow B	—	—
Canton and Hongkong	Kiungchow	7.30	8.00
Amoy via Canton	Kiungchow	7.30	8.00
River Ports	Truck Service	13.00	13.30
Ningpo	Truck Service	18.30	19.00

REMARKS:—**For Europe:** Via Siberia per available steamer to Tientsin for transmission.
For Europe: Via Suez and via Pacific per available steamer.
Next air mails will be closed as follows:—
China-Hanoi-Marseilles Air Mail Service per available steamer to Hongkong for transmission via Canton.
Imperial Airways and Qantas Airways Service (Hongkong-Penang-London and Hongkong-Penang-Singapore-Australia) per available steamer to Hongkong.
Hongkong-San Francisco Air Mail Service per available steamer to Hongkong.
Neth. (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service (Bandoeng-Amsterdam) per available steamer to Singapore.
Regular train mail services:—
Light mails for or via N.S.R., T.P.R., Lunghai, Kiaotsi and Pinghan Lines close at 13.30 daily.
Light mails for or via ports along S.H.N.R. for the time being close at 19.00 by truck to Kashing for further transmission by train.
Light mails for Minhow and Yungkia close daily at 19.00 by truck and train.
Domestic air mail services:—
For or C.N.A.C. planes on Nanking-Kiukiang-Hankow-Chungking-Chengtu Lines close at 13.30 daily by truck and train to Nanking for further transmission.
A Parcel mail for (Netherlands India) closes at 16.00 on 28th.
B Parcel mail (for Indo-China) closes at 16.00 on 29th.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.
Y Superscribed correspondence.
Z Parcels only.

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING



To Honolulu, San Francisco and Los Angeles, via Yokohama

	from Kobe
TATSUTA MARU	Oct. 19
CHICHIBU MARU	Nov. 9
TAIYO MARU	Nov. 20
TATSUTA MARU	Dec. 14

To Vancouver and Seattle (From Kobe)

HEIAN MARU	Oct. 4
HIKAWA MARU	Oct. 23

To New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore

To South American (West Coast Ports) (From Kobe)

HEIYO MARU	Oct. 22

To Kobe and Yokohama

To Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe (Rapid Express Service.)

NAGASAKI MARU	Oct. 2
SHANGHAI MARU	Oct. 5
NAGASAKI MARU	Oct 10
SHANGHAI MARU	Oct. 13

To Aden, Naples, Marseilles, London, Antwerp and Rotterdam via Straits and Colombo

	From Hongkong
*HAKOZAKI MARU	Oct. 10
*TERUKUNI MARU	Nov. 5
HAKUSAN MARU	Nov. 20

*Call at Hamburg.

To Hamburg via Port Sudan, Alexandria and Casablanca

To Liverpool

To Bombay

To Hongkong

To Australian Ports via Manila (From Hongkong)

KITANO MARU	Oct. 23

To Moji and Kobe

For Passage or Freight apply to **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**
31 The Bund
Tel. 12842 After Office Hours 18885
General Passenger Agents of Cunard-White Star, Ltd.

PASSAGE FARES
Shanghai to London.

Class	Single	Return
A	£88	£154
B	£68	£119
C	£64	£112

Passenger Office
21-23 French Bund

Butterfield & Swire
Agents
Telephone 82020

LONDON SAILINGS

20 Oct.—HECTOR† from Hongkong	31 Oct.—MENESTHEUS‡	13 Nov.—AENEAS†
Marseilles, London, Rotterdam, Glasgow — via Aden	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Glasgow — via Aden	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam, Glasgow — via Aden

LIVERPOOL SAILINGS

9 Nov.—EURYLOCHUS	19 Dec.—PELLEROPHON
Liverpool, Bromborough	Havre, Liverpool, Bromborough

*Cargo steamer with limited Passenger Accommodation. † "A" Class Passenger vessel ‡ Motor vessel with limited recently modernised Passenger Accommodation.

"Outward cargo for Shanghai from U. K. & Continent—all vessels Cargo normally stored under cover to be discharged at Singapore, 'open air storage' cargo at Hong Kong, as stowage permits.
Outward cargo for Shanghai from New York. 'Phemius' Probably discharges most of her cargo at Manila.
Outward cargo for Shanghai from Pacific Coast. 'Ixion' Discharged her cargo at Kobe."

LLOYD TRIESTINO

M.V. "VICTORIA"

TO GENOA Via Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Massowah, Port Said, Naples.

on or about October 18

for particulars please apply to

LLOYD TRIESTINO
26 The Bund, SHANGHAI
Telephone : 16885 Tel. Adr.: LLOYDIANO

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE

HOMEWARDS

	from Hongkong
ss. Oder	Oct. 5
ss. Franken	Oct. 12
ss. POTSDAM	Oct. 24
ss. Koeln	Nov. 25
ss. GNEISENAU	Nov. 30

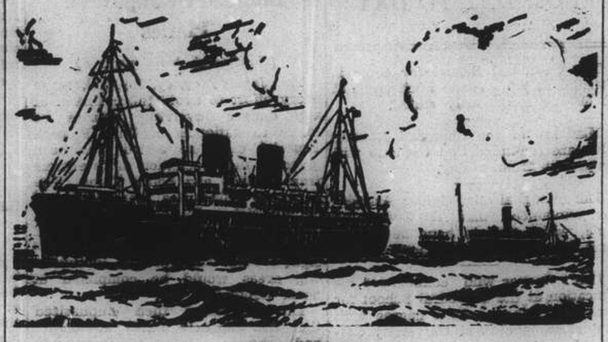
OUTWARD MOVEMENTS

ss. Oder discharging at Hongkong	
ms. Havel left Penang	Sept. 24
ss. Donau left Port Said	Sept. 16
ss. POTSDAM left Colombo	Sept. 27

For Passage and Freight apply to:

MELCHERS & CO.
General Agents:
Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen
210 Kiukiang Road Telephone 15566

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING



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Direct Fortnightly Mail Steamers (under contract with H.M. Govt.)

TO BOMBAY, MARSEILLES and LONDON
Via Hongkong, Straits and Ceylon

			Tonnage				Tonnage
Oct.	12	†NALDERA	16,000	Dec.	7	RAJPUTANA	17,000
	26	†CARTHAGE	15,000		21	RANPURA	17,000
Nov.	9	COMORIN	15,000				
	23	RANCHI	17,000				

*Cargo only; calling at Casablanca Havre, Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp. †not calling Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
To CALCUTTA via PORTS

	Leave Shanghai For Japan	Leave Hongkong
SANTHIA		Oct. 9
TALMA		Oct. 23
SIRDHANA		Nov. 6

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.
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Via Japan, Hongkong and Rabaul

Australia and New Zealand for a healthy and cheap holiday. Your money is worth 25% more. Variations of climate to suit all, with surfing, fishing and shooting second to none.

Steamers	Commanders	Lv. Shanghai via Japan	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Sydney
NANKIN	T. J. Mills		Oct. 2	Oct. 21
NELLORE	H. C. G. Strafford	Oct. 8	Oct. 30	Nov. 18
TANDA	E. Pilcher	Nov. 9	Dec. 3	Dec. 22

Taking Passengers and Cargo Direct from Shanghai or Transhipping via Hongkong

All vessels may call at any ports on or off the route—and the route and all sailings are subject to change or deviation with or without notice.

Mackinnon, Mackenzie, & Co.
27 The Bund (Ewo Building) Telephone 11425

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

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Tel. 82034

FRENCH MAIL SERVICE KOBE, MARSEILLES
via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti and Port Said

S.S. CHENONCEAUX
will leave Kobe for Woosung on September 29
will arrive at Woosung on October 2
will leave Woosung for Marseilles on the same day
For all information, apply to the Company's Office
9 Avenue Edward VII, 1st floor

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
SHIPPING NEWS
Vessels Calling Shanghai Temporarily Suspended

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO EUROPE:

ss. OLDENBURG	Oct. 16	Marseilles, A'werp, R'dam, H'burg
mv. RHEINLAND	Oct. 28	Marseilles, Rotterdam, Hamburg

OUTWARD VESSELS LATEST MOVEMENTS:

mv. LEVERKUSEN	In Singapore	Sept 23
mv. RUHR	Passed Suez	Aug. 30
ss. WILLESDEN	Left Colombo	Sept. 21
mv. BURGENLAND	Passed Suez	Sept. 21

Through-tickets Far East/America/Europe issued
Subject to Alteration without notice. For Passage and Freight apply to

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D. K. K.

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-DAIREN LINE
Connecting with South Manchuria and Trans-Siberian Railway
Shortest route between Europe and Far East

S.S. DAIREN MARU	S.S. DAIREN MARU
S.S. HOTEN MARU	S.S. HOTEN MARU
S.S. TSINGTAO MARU	S.S. TSINGTAO MARU

For Passage and Freight apply to:

DAIREN KISEN KAISHA
110 Szechuen Road Telephone 19646

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

CONNECT WITH PRESIDENT LINERS IN HONGKONG OR JAPAN

KOBE

Steamer	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Kobe	Steamer	Leave Kobe	Arrive U.S.
ss. Andre Lebon	Oct. 6	Oct. 8	ss. Pres. Wilson	Oct. 11	Oct. 26
u.s.s. Canopus	Oct. 3	Oct. 10			
ss. Nagasaki Maru	Oct. 9	Oct. 11			
ss. Shanghai Maru	Oct. 13	Oct. 15	ss. Pres. Jefferson	Oct. 17	Oct. 30
			ss. Pres. Hoover	Oct. 21	Nov. 3
			ss. Pres. McKinley	Oct. 28	Nov. 10

HONGKONG

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Hongkong		Leave Hongkong	Arrive U.S.
u.s.s. Chaumont	Sept. 30	Oct. 3	ss. Pres. Wilson	Oct. 6	Oct. 26
ss. Chenonceaux	Oct. 2	Oct. 4			
			ss. Pres. Jefferson	Oct. 13	Oct. 20
			ss. Pres. Hoover	Oct. 16	Nov. 3
ss. Victoria	Oct. 18	Oct. 20	ss. Pres. McKinley	Oct. 23	Nov. 10
ss. Felix Roussel	Oct. 30	Nov. 2	ss. Pres. Cleveland	Nov. 3	Nov. 23

AMERICAN MAIL LINE
DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES

51 CANTON ROAD TEL. 15309

THE SWEDISH EAST-ASIATIC COMPANY LIMITED

From EUROPE		To EUROPE	
ms. TAMARA	Arr. Oct. 22	ms. TAMARA	Sailing End Nov.
ms. PEIPING	Arr. Nov. 22	ms. PEIPING	Sailing End Dec.
ms. NEWBUILDING	Arr. Dec. 14	ms. NIPPON	Sailing End Jan.

HOMEWARD BOUND VESSELS CALL AT
Tripoli, Algiers, Oran, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Oslo and Gothenburg
Cargo accepted to other ports on through B/L with transhipment

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
HAMILTON HOUSE *Agents* TELEPHONE 11330

East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
of Copenhagen

Outwards from European Continental Ports

MS. "INDIA" — Shanghai cargo discharged Hongkong. September 14th

MS. "JAVA" — Shanghai cargo will be discharged Manila about September 30th.

Agency of

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
Telephone 15055 17 Canton Road

"Glen" and "Shire" Lines

Joint Services to and from the United Kingdom, Continent, etc.

Inward Cargo for Shanghai
"GLENAFFARIC". Discharged at Singapore.

Vessels due to sail from Shanghai
"GLENAFFARIC" October 7 Casablanca, London, Rotterdam, Antwerp via Hong Kong and Straits. Loading date approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD. *Passenger and Loading Agents* Telephone 15290
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE *Discharging Agents* Telephone 82020

NOTICE

Due to the emergency situation in Shanghai Shippers are notified that none of our liners will call at Shanghai until further notice to the contrary.

Consignees are notified that cargo destined to Shanghai will be returned to ports of shipment, or discharged at any other ports or places subject to the terms and conditions of the Bills of Lading.

Owners of Cargo stored in our Yangtszepoo Wharf are notified that the Service of Receiving and Delivery of Goods is suspended until further notice.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Office having been temporarily closed, please address letters c/o Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 20 Canton Road, Telephone 46862.

MAERSK LINE

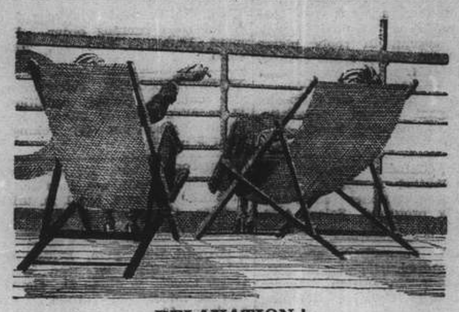
MS. TASMANIA
Shanghai and transhipment cargo has been discharged at Shanghai and partly at Hongkong.

MS. GERTRUDE MAERSK
Shanghai as well as transhipment cargo is now being discharged at Hongkong.

MS. PETER MAERSK/ CHASTINE MAERSK
Will discharge Shanghai as well as transhipment cargo at Manila.

MELCHERS & CO.
Agents: Maersk Line
210 Kiukiang Road Telephone 15566

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING



RELAXATION !
Modern Comfort and Old fashioned Courtesy are assured when travelling Canadian Pacific.

TRANS-PACIFIC SAILINGS

Steamer	H'kong Leave	N'saki Leave	Kobe Leave	Y'hama Leave	H'lulu Leave	Victoria & Vancouver Arrive
Empress of Japan	Oct. 1	--	Oct. 6	Oct. 8	Oct. 14	Oct. 19
Empress of Asia	Oct. 15	Oct. 19	Oct. 21	Oct. 23	—	Nov. 1
Empress of Canada	Oct. 29	—	Nov. 3	Nov. 5	Nov. 12	Nov. 17
Empress of Russia	Nov. 12	Nov. 16	Nov. 18	Nov. 20	—	Nov. 29
Empress of Japan	Nov. 26	—	Dec. 1	Dec. 3	Dec. 9	Dec. 14
Empress of Asia	Dec. 10	Dec. 14	Dec. 16	Dec. 18	—	Dec. 27

Direct Connections for Canadian and U.S. Overland Points
Also Atlantic Sailings for Europe

	Leave Kobe	Leave Nagasaki	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Manila
Empress of Asia	Oct. 1	Oct. 3	Oct. 7	Oct. 9
Empress of Canada	Oct. 17	—	Oct. 22	Oct. 24
Empress of Russia	Oct 29	Oct. 31	Nov. 4	Nov. 6

Canadian Pacific

WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM
The Bund and Peking Road Telephone 19490

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE

SS. "TJISALAK"

is scheduled to sail from Woosung on September 29 for AMOY, HONGKONG and JAVA.

Passengers will be conveyed to the ship by ss. "Macquarie" on Wednesday at 8 a.m. from the Customs Jetty.

Java China Japan Lijn, Agentschap Shanghai N.V.
133 Szechuen Road Telephone 16247
Brunner Mond Building

PRINCE LINE and SILVER LINE

Joint Round World Express Service

Due to Arrive from New York

MV. CHINESE PRINCE — Will probably discharge her Shanghai cargo at Hongkong.

MV. SILVERSANDAL — Discharged her Shanghai cargo at Manila.

Fortnightly sailings for Hongkong, Philippine Islands, Java, Straits, Colombo and Atlantic Coast ports via Cape of Good Hope
All vessels have accommodation for limited number of first-class passengers.
Silver Line vessels have refrigerated space.

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Apply to: Jardine Matheson & Co., Limited	*Apply to:* Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap Shanghai N.V.

American Pioneer Line

Due Shanghai from New York
MS. WICHITA .. .. .. on or about Oct. 30

To New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia
MS. JEFF DAVIS .. .. from Manila Oct. 1

ROOSEVELT STEAMSHIP COMPANY, INC.
Managing Agents For The United States Maritime Commission

CHINA FOREIGN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION
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Express Service

Shanghai—37 DAYS—New York

To New York and Boston via Los Angeles and Panama Canal

M.V. "TAI PING" Oct. 22 Not Calling at Shanghai

Special Accommodation for Silk, Refrigerated Cargo and Oil in Bulk

For Freight and Passage Rates apply

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
17 Canton Road Telephone 11369

POSITIONS VACANT

WANTED, governess for 9 years' old girl, capable of teaching French with proper accent. In reply please state personal details and terms desired. Box 1099, N.C.D.N. -2309

LADY required doctor's office, speaking Shanghai dialect, typewrite. State lowest commencing salary. Box 1105, N.C.D.N. 9909

MANAGER (Chinese) wanted by English limited company. Cash security required. Money absolutely and completely protected. Salary $350. Box 1106, N.C.D.N. 9909

GENTLEMAN, connection hospitals, doctors required, commission basis only. Attractive proposition. Please apply Health-Rays Co. 770 Bubbling Well Road. 9910

POSITIONS WANTED

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of three dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $0.50

EXPERIENCED interpreter, Chinese/English, stenotypist, seeks position. Address Box 1108, N.C.D.N. -2319

FOREIGNER speaking English, German, Russian and Scandinavian languages seeks position in any capacity. Experience in shipping, office routine, hotel work and salesmanship. Outport no objection. Moderate salary. Please address Box 1103, N.C.D.N. -2313

WELL-educated middle-aged Russian lady seeking position as governess, housekeeper, preferably German family, knowledge of German, French, English. Excellent references. Box 1100, N.C.D.N. -2305

YOUNG British girl (now in Hongkong) ready to return if stenographic position available. Has Shanghai experience. Good references. Box 1107, N.C.D.N. -2316

BRITISH lady, many years experience, seeks position as supervisor of boarding house, hotel, flats. Box 1082, N.C.D.N. -2274

FOREIGN chef-cook wants position, first-class references. Address Box 1080, N.C.D.N. -2272

YOUNG lady stenotypist. Well-recommended. Moderate salary. Address Box 1078, N.C.D.N. -2297

EXPERIENCED lady steno-typist is open for immediate employment. Best references. Moderate salary. Address Box 1070, N.C.D.N. -2244

EDUCATIONAL

KNOWLEDGE of languages is necessary. Learn Russian from experienced, educated young lady-teacher, speaking good English. Box 853, N.C.D.N. -2333

CHINESE lady gives lessons in Shanghai dialect, Mandarin. Box 1113, N.C.D.N. -2331

PROFESSOR A. Sloutsky has returned from his vacation and resumed his music lessons. Address Grosvenor House 105, Telephone 73547. -2270

PENDING re-opening of schools, experienced British Government certificated lady-teacher is prepared to give tuition, class or individually, Forms 1, 11. 111, S.M.C. school curriculum. For particulars apply 370/15 Rue Bourgeat. -2262

CAMBRIDGE Exams. During present emergency, to avoid candidates losing benefit of continuity, fully qualified teacher coaches French, Mathematics. One hour daily at pupil's home, $35 monthly. Address Box 1046, N.C.D.N. -2169

FOR basic Chinese, advanced English, all-round tutoring please telephone 71653, Room 5. Quick, substantial, inspirational. Interview will convince. 9794

GREGG School of Business. Shanghai's Premier Academy. Special Shorthand and Business Course during Emergency, $25 monthly. 55 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road. 9723

ITALIAN professor gives lessons in exchange of English conversation. Address Box 1094, N.C.D.N. -2292

LOST

LOST 1 Original B/L No. 1 Ex S/S "Ryoga Maru" issued by D. K. K. arrived 10/8/37 for 1029 tons of Shansi Coal, also 4 B/L Nos. 1, 30, 90A and 90B. and 1 D/O No. 1216. The above is hereby declared null and void. Nee Tai Shing South Wharf, The Chung Hwa Wharf Co., Ltd. -2295

MISCELLANEOUS

WILLING to take over management or act as caretaker for any concern whose proprietor or manager has to evacuate for the time being or who for other reasons are unable to look after their business interest. Am of nationality protected by extraterritoriality. Remuneration moderate. Address Box 1104, N.C.D.N. -2312

ROBINSON piano for hire from $12 to $16. Robinson Piano Co., 276 Kiangse Road, Telephone 10868. 9689

REPORTS bombarded buildings. Loss assessments. Repairs undertaken. Foreign, Chinese labour. Krivoss Architects, Contractors. 1331 Avenue Joffre, Telephone 73953. -2189

PERSONAL

HAVE you ordered your copy of "Shanghai Schemozzle" yet? An order form will be found on the front page if you haven't.

WELL-educated Malayan wishes to meet Cantonese girl for company and English conversation. Address Box 1091, N.C.D.N. -2287

BEAUTY CULTURE, ETC.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

LADY gives general and reducing massage, 3—8 p.m. 147 Paul Henry, Apartment 14, third floor. Telephone 77327. -2019

464 RUE Bourgeat, Passage, House 4, opposite French Club, Mme Alice gives massage, pedicure. Open Sundays. -1889

ANIMALS

DOGS taken for boarding. $15 monthly. Training School for Dogs. 1856 Avenue Haig, between Avenue Joffre/Hungjao Road. -2218

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous

FOR SALE, used frigidaire 6 cu. ft. in good running order. Embankment Building, Flat 416, Telephone 46066. -2332

WESTINGHOUSE refrigerator, 4½ cub. ft. perfect condition, used 12 months. $350 or offer. Room 17, Pekin Apartments, 137 Peking Road, after 5 p.m. -2327

PING-PONG table for immediate sale, complete with net, bats and supply of balls. Full size, top 1 in. thick, two trestles. Collapsible. $20 or offer. Telephone 71168. -2320

DINNER sets, $5.25. Bridge sets, 50 cents. Bisso luncheon sets, $9.35. Guest towels, ½ dozen $1. Gentlemen's handkerchiefs, $2.15 dozen. Cocktail napkins, 50 cents dozen, and many others sold at and below cost. Lace & Linen Syndicate. 114 Peking Road (First Floor). 9880

STAMPS. Full line of packets. Sets from all countries. Fine stock of albums and philatelic accessories. United Tobacco Store, 136 Nanking Road. -2174

WESTINGHOUSE frigidaire, 7 cu. ft. Two years guarantee. Cost $575, accept $350. Address Box 1093, N.C.D.N. -2289

"PETIT Louvre," Central Arcade. Third Floor, Room 41, Telephone 12281. Opening of season, hats/dresses, ready and made to order. Latest fashions. Prices moderate. -2269

STANDARD Victor X-Ray machine with bucky, sterilizer. short-wave diathermy machine, and dressing tables. Reasonable price for cash only. Apply Telephone 77351 daily except 1-3 p.m. -1920

PURCHASE your aquarium supplies from Shanghai Aquarium, 210 Kiaochow Road. Imported accessories. Floating thermometers. Air stones. Scrapers. Electrical heaters. Medicated balls, etc. -2077

MOTOR CARS & CYCLES

AUSTIN 10 model 1935, mileage 9,000 only, always owner-driven, $2,500. Address Box 1111, N.C.D.N. -2326

FOR quick sale, Nash touring, $100. Evacuating. 633 Avenue Foch. -2315

$700 ECONOMICAL car, 18 m.p.g. Always owner-driven. Excellent condition. Box 1077, N.C.D.N. -2267

RADIOS

RADIOS promptly repaired. Telephone 13750. Ask for Mr. Stewart. American Radio Equipment Company. Our method saves you 50%. 9916

FOR skilled workmanship call 32392, American Radio Repair, 1549 Bubbling Well Road. 9416

USED radio sale, guaranteed order, cheap. Radio Service Co. 1249 Bubbling Well Road, Telephone 34068. -2109

HOUSE SERVANTS

WELL-recommended cook-boy, clean, honest, hardworking. Best references. Address Box 1112, N.C.D.N. -2329

THE services of a highly recommended English-speaking cook available. Address Box 1109, N.C.D.N. 9919

ADVERTISER, recommends excellent cook-boy, hardworking, honest, clean and reliable. Address Box 1036, N.C.D.N. -2181

72782 TELEPHONE. Inquire reliable servants; cook-boys, baby-amahs, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. General Employment Agency. 1272 Avenue Joffre. -2114

AVAILABLE now good cook-boy, has been in English family 7 years. Best reference. Box 1097, N.C.D.N. -2300

HARDWORKING cook-boy, clean, speaking good English, recommended by English family. Address Box 1092, N.C.D.N. -2288

ROOMS WITH BOARD

DARNETT House. Double/single rooms, private bathrooms, excellent food. Reasonable rates. 44 Carter Road, Lane 41. Telephone 30226. -2190

NEAR Bubbling Well. Nicely furnished south bed-sitting room, private bathroom, verandah, steamheated. Excellent food. 112/6 Ferry Road. Telephone 37130. -2198

COMFORTABLE rooms. Foreign supervised food service and the facilities of an athletic club, at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. Telephone 92250. 9503

355 AVENUE Haig, corner Tifeng Road. Clean, comfortable, large and small rooms. Special attention to food, terms moderate. Telephone Mrs. Hedden 71163. -2123

10 70-72 Carter Road, Lane 41. Large one small room, modern sanitation. Good food. Mrs. Philbey, Telephone 31912. -2123

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COSGROVE HOUSE. 1220/50 Avenue Road. Well-furnished double/single rooms, private bath, quiet location. Excellent food, tennis court, Telephone 31018. -1730

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RACE COURSE Apartments. 1060 Ave. Edward VII, Flat 73, 3-roomed apartment, rent $140 excluding taxes. Apply Credit Foncier. Telephone 16366. 9636

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TO LET 5 Yang Terrace, Wei-hai-wei Road, 8 rooms, bathrooms, kitchen, servants' quarters. Apply Spence, Robinson & Partners, 27 Peking Road. Telephone 11355. 9673

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TUNSIN Road, 102 A, to let commodious semi-detached residence, 3 living rooms, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, servants' quarters, central heating, garage, garden. Apply: The Cathay Land Co., Ltd., Telephone 11430. 9489

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TO LET. Modern semi-detached house, 5 main rooms. Edinburgh Road, near Yu Yuen Road. Particulars from Sidney J. Powell, Telephone 10918. 9650

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FOR SALE or rent, attractive, fully-furnished house. Columbia Circle. Address Box 813, N.C.D.N. 9889

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FURNISHED or unfurnished one-roomed flat, bath, kitchen, Settlement. Address Box 1073, N.C.D.N. -2258

WANTED two rooms furnished apartment vicinity Kiaochow road, Bubbling Well, Yu Yuen Road. Telephone 73465 during meal time. -2299

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FROM DAY TO DAY

THE Cathedral School for Girls is situated at 955 Avenue Foch and not at 599 as erroneously stated.

MEMBERS of the Shanghai Rowing Club are reminded that the club will reopen as from to-day.

THE Shanghai Girl Guides Association announces that the Swimming Gala, which was to have been held next month, has been cancelled.

DENIS Speyer who commenced his education at the Cathedral School for Girls has gained a B.Sc. degree with first class honours at University College London.

LOCAL donations of gold and silver ornaments and utensils from August 25 to September 10 totalled 449 gold articles weighing 60,628 taels and 6,821 silver articles weighing 20,052.771 taels, states a report to the "Sin Wen Pao."

A MEETING of the members of the American Women's Club is called for Tuesday, October 5th, at 10 a.m. at the Club Rooms, 577 Bubbling Well Road. Temporary officers are to be chosen, and plans laid for work during the winter.

ALL the men and women convicts in the Second Prison here have volunteered to sew cotton-padded jackets for soldiers at the front and have been soliciting surplus cotton from families and social organizations, says a report in the "Sin Wen Pao."

THE Chinese Feminist League in Shanghai has started the registration of women rendered jobless by the current Sino-Japanese hostilities with a view to their accommodation, states a report in the Chinese press. All women who were formerly employed in public organizations, schools and factories have been invited to register.

THE Hsiang River in Hupeh province, a tributary to the Yangtze, has risen to a dangerous level, states a dispatch to the "Lih Pao." At noon September 26, it is reported, the river was recorded at 68 kilometres. Since heavy rainfall is still going on in districts along the river, a further rise in its water level is feared. The swollen Hsiang has caused a new crisis in the flood prevention work in Hupeh, it is stated.

MADAME Sze Liang-tsai, widow of the late general manager of the Shun Pao, has decided to dispose of a house in Kuling by auction and contribute the proceeds from the sale to the war chest, says a report to the "China Times." Madame Sze has already handed over all the real estate papers on the property to the local Civic Association for forwarding to the Government.

IN appreciation of Mr. T. Y. Chow, Mayor of Hangchow's generosity in allowing free transportation to Ningpo, for the party of evacuees who left Mokanshan on September 4 and his kind co-operation, a cheque of $300, donated by members of the party has been forwarded to him. The money is to be used for the benefit of the Hangchow Refugee Fund or in any manner that the Mayor may think fit.

THE Shanghai Municipal Council Health Report for the week ending midnight, September 25, shows that the total number of deaths in the Settlement from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population were—Foreigners 6, and Chinese 1798. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners, Tuberculosis 1 and Bacillary Dysentry 1. Chinese, Cholera 42; Dysentry 40; Tuberculosis 25; Typhoid Fever 10; Diphtheria and Beri-beri 5 each; Measles 2; Cerebrospinal Fever, Malaria and Rabies 1 each.

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR IN PARIS

Paris, Sept. 27.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor arrived here from Vienna yesterday and were welcomed at the station by a member of the British Embassy. They intend to spend a fortnight in Paris mainly for the purpose of visiting the world exhibition.—Trans-Ocean.

LONDON AGENTS

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the *North-China Daily News* and the *North-China Herald* will be accepted by Messrs. G. Street & Co., Ltd., 6 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3. Street's have copies of the *North-China Herald* on sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Messrs. G. Street & Co., Ltd. will quote for advertising space and will accept advertising.

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Canton Again Heavily Bombed By Japanese Planes

(Continued from page 5)

The Japanese navy, he said, made every effort to avoid the outbreak of any danger involving injuries or losses to nationals of third Powers. Especial care, he added, has been given to the evacuation of foreigners from Central and South China. The Japanese authorities were informed by Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, American Ambassador to China, early this month, that the evacuation of foreigners from Hankow and surrounding areas would be completed at noon, September 26.

The spokesman then emphasized that the Japanese naval authorities had shown great patience and generosity in sparing the railway which was of such great military value to the Chinese. With the arrival of the refugee train in Canton at noon, September 26, the withdrawal of foreigners was completed. Japanese naval aircraft, yesterday morning, bombed a part of the Canton-Hankow railway.

BRITISH BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE URGED

Pulpits Join Denunciations of Bombings

London, Sept. 27.

The newspapers here widely reflect the rising disgust at the indiscriminate bombings of Chinese cities by the Japanese. Many pulpits yesterday also joined in denouncing Japan's ruthlessness.

The National Peace Council has sent a letter to the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Shigeru Yoshida, expressing "intense horror and dismay" at the Japanese bombings. The letter was signed by the Bishop of Birmingham, the Master of Balliol, and many influential intellectual people.

Signs of a demand for a boycott of Japanese goods begin to be visible in several directions.

Sir Francis Acland, former Foreign Under-Secretary, in a letter to "The Times," says that the "bombing of Canton must and can be stopped. More than three-quarters of Japan's total trade is with countries under the flags of the Netherlands, the United States and the British Empire. The heads of these countries are men of high civilization, humane and merciful. They could act together and at once stop Japan's trade within a week. That would stop the massacres. Will they not do it?"

The Bishop of Bristol has also written a letter to "The Times" with the same plea.

"I am voicing," he adds, "what many Englishmen are feeling."

The "News-Chronicle," reporting the formation of a private organization to boycott Japanese goods, sets out a list of the chief commodities imported from Japan. The value of them in 1935 was over £8,750,000. The newspaper urges its readers carefully to ascertain the country of origin before purchasing goods.

The managing director of a chain of milk bars in London, in a letter to the "Manchester Guardian," states, "To-day I was about to purchase 100,000,000 straws at the most favourable price. I thought of the barbaric bombardment of Canton and tore up the contract."

The "Manchester Guardian," in an editorial, quotes the Hague aerial war rules of 1933, showing that they are diametrically opposite to what is claimed by the Japanese naval attaché in Shanghai. They expressly forbid bombing of military points where non-combatant residents are intermingled.

The six greatest Powers in the world, declares the journal, have now separately protested to Japan against the indiscriminate bombing of non-combatants in Chinese cities. "It is time that they joined with other countries wishing to do so to make a more solemn, formal and serious protest against this inexcusable massacre."—Reuter.

JAPANESE REFUTE FALSE REPORTS

Chinese Authorities Fail to Warn Populace

Tokyo, Sept. 27.

Foreign press reports alleging that Japanese air raids on Chinese cities had resulted in injuries to thousands of non-combatants were strongly refuted to-day by a spokesman of the Foreign Office.

Reports that 2,000 Chinese civilians were killed during Japanese air raids on Canton on Wednesday and Thursday, he declared, "have apparently been based on Chinese statements."

Careful investigation conducted by the Japanese authorities, he said, has shown that "the largest number of casualties reported in any air raid totalled only 20 injured in an emergency military hospital hit by a Japanese bomb. It is impossible for the Japanese forces to make non-combatants the objective of their attacks." Notice given by Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Third Fleet, regarding air raids "was intended to prevent untoward mishaps to non-combatants."

The notice urged Chinese civilians to keep away from military establishments, which are the objectives of Japanese aerial bombardment, or from other establishments which can be used for military purposes. "The trouble," he asserted, "is that those establishments are not segregated from residences."

The spokesman urged the Chinese authorities to "advise Chinese civilians living near military establishments to seek safety in places other than the zone of hostilities in case of aerial attacks."

Law on Aerial Attacks

Turning to international law governing the conduct of aerial raids, the spokesman said that "nothing has yet been settled."

He recalled that the Hague conference in 1922 to draft a law regulating air combat resulted in disagreement between two groups of nations, Japan, Italy and other Powers, he said, insisted that the objectives of aerial bombardment be limited and concretely enumerated, while Great Britain, France and others held that establishments which could be used for military purposes could be bombed.

The spokesman also referred to the high percentage of successful hits by bombs dropped by Japanese fliers on military establishments, such as the powder magazines in Paiyun, Tienho and Tsingpu, airfields at Tsungfa and Humen; an ammunition plant at Shihching; an arsenal at Chatou; a smokeless powder factory and a military academy in and near Canton.—Domei.

CHEKIANG-KIANGSI RLY. BOMBED

Anhwei Flying Field, Ningpo Hangar Destroyed

A detailed report of the bombing of sections of the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway by Japanese naval aircraft at noon on Sunday, was issued by the Japanese Fleet authorities in a communique issued here yesterday morning.

Among the objectives destroyed, the communique said, were railway tracks and several freight trains at Chinhwa, a locomotive and several cars at Kwanghsin, one station, railway tracks and many cars at Chuhsien and several freight cars at Yuhang.

Another air squadron, the communique said, destroyed one Northrop bomber as it was standing on the flying field at Kwangteh, in Anhwei Province. At Ningpo, the communique concluded, one hangar was destroyed.

Japanese aeroplanes also appeared over Tehtsing, Wukang, Anki, Wuchow, Hangchow, Shaoshing, Shangyu, and Ningpo. When the enemy planes passed Hangchow, reports Kuo Min, they were greeted by Chinese anti-aircraft guns. The invaders showered a fusillade of machine-gun bullets over the densely-populated areas in the Lake city. In Ningpo, the enemy dropped two bombs in the southern outskirts of the city. No damage was caused as the bombs fell on vacant land. The invaders were driven off by anti-aircraft guns.

HAINAN ISLAND IS AGAIN BOMBED

French Protest Ignored by Japanese Navy

Tokyo, Sept. 27.

The Japanese Admiralty to-day announced that Japanese aeroplanes co-operating with warships fiercely bombarded Hoihow, port in northern Hainan, at 10 a.m. yesterday and seriously damaged strong fortifications there.

It was the first time that the Japanese forces have used their planes against Hainan and diplomats recalled the Japanese shelling of Hainan last week provoked a protest by the French.

The Admiralty refused to comment on the possibility that they plan to land troops and occupy the section.—United Press.

ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT MOVEMENT IN AMERICA

Washington, Sept. 27.

In various parts of the United States, movements have begun to boycott Japanese goods and to place an embargo on Japanese imports.—Reuter.

SEARCH FOR MISSING SOVIET FLIERS

Moscow, Sept. 26.

Although the transpolar aeroplane N209 with Levanovski and his companions has now been missing over one month, feverish efforts are still being made from both sides of the Arctic to locate the place where they came down. Up to now no trace has been found of the missing airmen and unless a miracle occurs shortly all hope will soon have to be abandoned as the Polar day is now rapidly drawing to a close.

It is now announced that three giant planes will fly to the region from which the transpolar airmen sent their last dramatic message. These three planes will carry foodstuffs sufficient to last six months so that in the event of a forced landing the fliers will be able to hold out through the entire polar night.—Trans-Ocean.

RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY

The Russian Grand Opera Company will open on Tuesday, October 5, in the Shanghai Opera House, the former Canidrome ballroom which has been transformed into a real theatre. Gounod's "Faust" has been selected for the first performance and tickets are now on sale at Moutrie's and the Russkoje Dielo, 658 Avenue Joffre.

CHINESE LAD HURT IN TRAINING AS FLIER

Los Angeles, Sept. 26.

Luke Chung, training in southern California preparatory to entering the Chinese Air Force suffered a possible fractured vertebrae and his instructor, Frank Oxley, a fractured jaw when the plane he was flying overnosed as he attempted to land.—United Press.

ITALY DELAYS JOINING JAPAN-GERMAN PACT

London, Sept. 27.

The Berlin correspondent of "The Times" says it is believed a hint was given to Signor Mussolini that announcement by him of formal Italian adherence to the Japan-German anti-Communist pact would not be particularly welcome to Germany just now.—Reuter.

LIBERTY BOND CAMPAIGN

Members of the Board of Supervisors of the Bank of Communications pledged a total of $129,089.25 towards the Liberty Bond Campaign yesterday, according to an announcement of the National Committee for the sale of the bonds. Part of the sum, it was stated, came from staff members of the various local branches of the bank.

CHINESE WOMEN APPEAL FOR JAPAN BOYCOTT

The Chinese Feminine Movement League on Sunday despatched identical telegrams to women in England, America, France, Germany, Italy and Soviet Russia asking them to boycott Japanese goods as a protest against Japanese aggression in China.

BAR ASSOCIATION HONOUR VETERAN

Congratulations Offered to Mr. Harold Browett

50 YEARS A SOLICITOR IN CHINA

An anniversary without parallel in the history of the British Bar in China was celebrated in Judge Sir Allan Mossop's chambers yesterday morning, when Mr. Harold Browett received the congratulations of his fellow members of the Bar on his 50 years' practice as a solicitor in Shanghai. A large number of British barristers and solicitors attended the reception given by the British Bar Association in his honour. Mr. Browett arrived in China on September 15, 1887, and was admitted to the Bar of H.M. Supreme Court on September 26 of the same year.

Congratulating Mr. Browett, Sir Allan said that this was a happy anniversary, without precedent in the annals of the court. On the morning of September 26, 1887, Mr. Browett was admitted by Sir Allan's predecessor, Sir Richard Rennie, to practice in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Browett's name was on the roll which they saw hanging up in front of them, being the 30th affixed to the roll. Since that date 50 years' ago, 149 other names had been added to the roll. "I should like, on behalf of the judges and members of the court staff, to extend our heartiest congratulations and best wishes to Mr. Browett on this happy anniversary," Sir Allan concluded, "and to express the hope that he will long remain among us as doyen of the British Bar Association in China."

A Unique Occasion

Mr. R. F. C. Master, senior member of the Association after Mr. Browett, congratulating him on behalf of the Bar, said:—

Your Honour Judge Sir Allan Mossop, Your Honour Judge Grant Jones, Mr. Crown Advocate.—We have met here to-day to mark what is, I believe, an unique occasion by a very pleasant and informal ceremony, namely to tender our hearty congratulations to the oldest member of the British Bar in Shanghai, Mr. Harold Browett, who on the 16th of this month completed fifty years continuous residence here and yesterday fifty years uninterrupted membership of the Bar. I am glad it has fallen to my lot as the oldest member on the Roll of the Bar present in Shanghai to say a few words in congratulation.

It is a pity that conditions in Shanghai at the moment are not as happy as they were a few weeks ago, but this will not have the affect of causing our expression of feelings towards Mr. Browett to be any less warm and congratulatory. All of us who have met with Mr. Browett in the various walks of life one finds in Shanghai, and particularly having been associated with him in our profession, will I know agree with me in assuring him of our deep feelings of sincere respect both for him as a man and as a member of the Bar for the unexceptional manner in which he has aways upheld the highest traditions of the Bar.

Some of us naturally have known him longer than others, and I think I can claim to be one of his oldest friends and associates. Some of us knew Mr. Browett when he was in partnership with the late Mr. Ruby Ellis, when the name of Browett & Ellis stood for all that was brightest and best at the Bar in Shanghai, Mr. Ellis' fiery oratory being well tempered by Mr. Browett's courteous restraint, but whether we have known him a long time or a short time our feelings are the same as I have expressed before, and I may add of affection.

Good Sportsman

Mr. Browett has always proved himself a good sportsman and has taken his full share in the life of this community. He is a member of many clubs, and has served on the committees of most of them. As far as our profession is concerned Mr. Browett has never spared himself, and has always been ready to render willing and able service, and has for many years been a member of the Bar Committee. We are all heartily glad to see him here to-day looking so hale and hearty within a few days of approaching 75, which many of us (if we live to that age) shall be only too pleased if we are able to do.

On behalf of the Bar, Mr. Browett, I tender you our most hearty congratulations on your fifty years membership of the British Bar in Shanghai and wish you many further years of prosperous practice amongst us or a happy and lengthy retirement. Gentlemen, will you please join with me in raising your glasses and drinking the health of our friend and co-member, Mr. Harold Browett.

Mr. Browett's Thanks

In reply, Mr. Browett thanked them most heartily for the kind words that had been spoken, and upon the way in which they had received them. He hoped to be associated with them for some time to come, and he was always ready to help the British Bar and the Court in every way possible.

Those present at the reception were Sir Allan Mossop, Judge P. Grant Jones, and Messrs. J. E. Badeley, E. L. Bennett, L. E. Hartopp, J. R. Jones, F. G. Livingstone, C. E. Lowe, R. F. C. Master, R. N. Macleod, Ranald McDonald, John McNeill (acting Crown Advocate), C. W. Measor, I. T. Morris, F. L. Morrison, R. J. E. Price, H. A. Reeks, A. E. Seddon, R. L. Stuart and P. Watkin Williams.

JUDGMENT GIVEN IN CHAMBERS

Judgment was given for plaintiffs in the sum of $1,111.67 by Judge P. Grant Jones in chambers yesterday, in the case brought by the First Trust Company of China, Ltd., against the Shanghai Land & Finance Company, Ltd. The original action was heard in chambers. The statement of claim in this action was issued on June 10, 1936. It arose from the leasing by plaintiffs to defendants of R. C. Lot No. 1522, which had originally been mortgaged to plaintiffs by a third company, the Central Realty Company, beneficial owners of the property.